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ABSTRACT

Developed to help students learn to read for purpose as well as for pleasure, these study units involving individual novels can be used as one-month or nine-week units, depending on the number of books assigned and the ability of the students. Test items and answer keys are provided for 28 titles, which include "Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl"; "Are You There, God? It's Me, Margaret"; "The Arm of the Starfish"; "Black Beauty"; "Black Hearts at Battersea"; "The Boy Who Could Make Himself Disappear"; "The Contender"; "Dinky Hocker Shoots Smack"; "Freaky Friday"; "Hitchhike"; "The Hobbit"; "The Outsiders"; "P.S., Write Soon"; "Rumble Fish"; "The Slavedancer"; "The Spuddy"; "Tex"; "That Was Then, This Is Now"; "Tiger Eyes"; "Up a Road Slowly"; "Viva Chicano"; "West Side Story"; "Where the Red Fern Grows"; "Wrinkle in Time"; and "Z for Zachariah." Following these units four student-developed units and answer keys for "Bridge to Terabithia," "The Cay," "Dreamland Lake," and "The Pigman." The appropriate reading grade levels from grade 4 through grade 8 are indicated for each title. A reading list and a list of resources are included. (EL)

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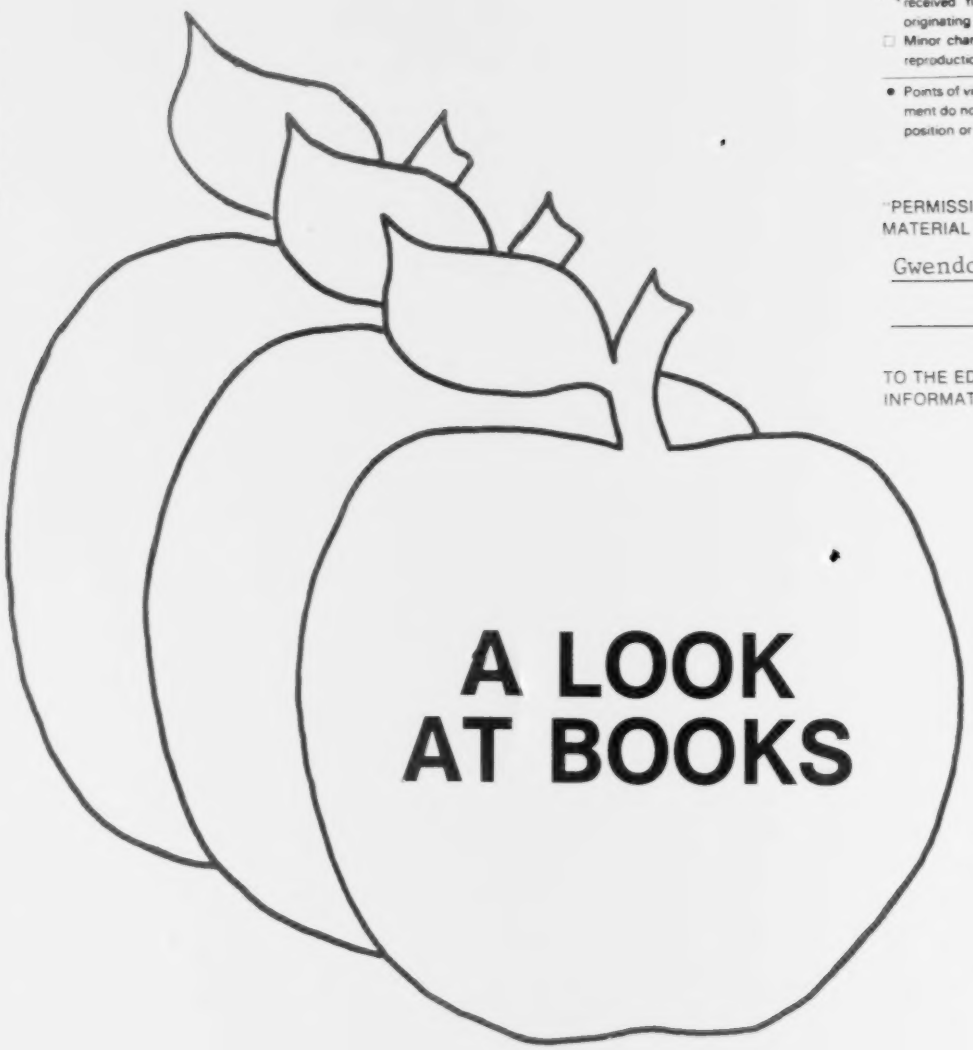

A LOOK AT BOOKS

CALIFORNIA DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM
IN READING
SANTA FE MIDDLE SCHOOL, MONROVIA

CS008192

A LOOK AT BOOKS

DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM IN READING
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INTRODUCTION

These study units have been developed by the staff of the Demonstration Program in Reading in order to help students learn to read for purpose as well as pleasure. They can be used as a one-month unit or expanded to nine weeks (or one quarter) depending on the number of books assigned and the ability of your students.

We spend a day or two preparing the students for this unit. Each book is orally reviewed by the teacher and the students are cautioned to choose their novels carefully and NOT change once they have begun a book.

The questions in this unit are generally direct questions requiring direct answers. Our purpose is to reinforce the concept of rephrasing the question into a statement and then answering it using only complete sentences. We continually stress the use of complete sentences using nouns instead of pronouns to begin a sentence.

Better readers in our classes have developed their own student units and answer keys. They take great pride in knowing that their units will be read by other students. Some of these are found in the "Student Developed Units" section of this booklet.

We hope that this unit will be useful to you. If you have developed questions and answers for teenage novels and would like to share them with other teachers, we will add them to this unit and give credit to you and your school. In any event, we would welcome hearing how this unit works in your classroom and any suggestions for improvement or changes.

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GENERAL BOOK REPORT

1. Who is the author of the book?

2. What is the title of the book?

3. Where does the story take place?

4. What are the important events in the story?

5. What is the most important event in the book?

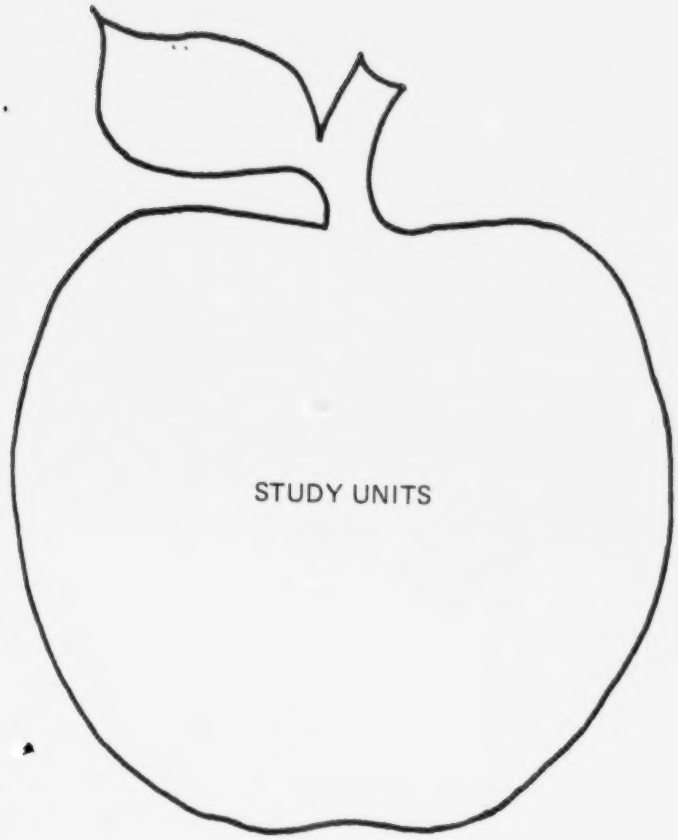
6. Who are the main characters in the story? Describe each one.

7. Who is your favorite character and why?

8. What is your favorite part in the book and why?

9. Is there conversation in the book? If there is, write one example.

10. Would you or would you not recommend this book? Why?


STUDY UNITS

ANNE FRANK: THE DIARY OF A YOUNG GIRL

DIRECTIONS: Answer all the questions in complete sentences.

PREFACE - INTRODUCTION

1. Under what circumstances were the members of the Secret Annexe finally discovered?

2. What was the mission of the police at that time?

3. How is it that Anne's diary was not destroyed?

4. Why does Anne's diary symbolize "the triumph of the human spirit"?

5. In the introduction, Eleanor Roosevelt said, "War's greatest evil is the degradation of the human spirit." In your own words, tell what you think this statement means.

14 JUNE - 5 JULY 1942

1. What reasons does Anne give for writing a diary? What does this saying mean: "Paper is more patient that man"?

2. Why did the Frank family move to Holland? Do you think they were wealthy people? How does Anne seem to get along with others? How does she spend her spare time?

3. In reference to Jews, Anne said, "Our freedom was strictly limited. Yet things were still bearable."What did she mean by those statements? Give examples.

4. How does Anne perform in school? Did she resent her teacher, Mr. Keptor? What did she do when Mr. Keptor punished her by assigning her an extra composition?

5. Why had the Franks been preparing to go into hiding?

8 JULY - 29 OCTOBER 1942

1. How did Anne react when she learned of the call-up notice? How did the others react?

2. Why didn't they take suitcases instead of wearing as much clothing as they could?

3. Why did the wearing of the yellow Star of David make a difference to other people?

4. How many floors did the Secret Annexe contain? What do the initials W.C. stand for? With what kind of mood does Anne describe the apartment? How did they make the place more cheery?

5. What does Anne say was the most oppressive fact about the Annexe?

6. How does Anne describe each member of the Van Daan family? How do the Van Daans compare with the Franks (likes and dislikes, attitudes, feelings for each other, handling of family problems)?

7. After a month of living together, how does Anne feel about Mrs. Van Daan and why? What impressions do you have of Anne's relationship with her mother?

8. How does Anne spend her spare time now? How did she spend her spare time before moving into the Secret Annexe?

9. What changes are beginning to take place in Anne's feelings about herself? What has caused these changes?

10. How does Mrs. Van Daan see herself? How do Anne and her mother see Mrs. Van Daan? How does Mrs. Van Daan react when Mrs. Frank disagreed with her self-concept?

11. What information are the Franks receiving about Jews captured and sent to concentration camps? How do they react to this information?

7 NOVEMBER - 17 NOVEMBER 1942

1. On 7 November 1941, Anne describes a situation whch caused her to feel hurt. Do you think she has a legitimate complaint? Why do you think Anne is so critical of her mother? Would you agree that her mother is a poor example?

2. Where are Tunis, Algiers, Casablanca and Oran? What do you think Churchill's statement on 9 November 1942 means?

3. On what basis did the group decide to take in an eighth person? Why was Dussel chosen?

4. Notice that for the second time Anne has referred to the Van Daans as family. On what date was the first reference?

19 NOVEMBER 1942 - 18 MAY 1943

1. Anne's moods seem to be getting more depressed. What are some of her problems now?

2. How does Anne describe Dussel? How does sharing her room with him become a problem? Why do you think Anne is feeling so desperate?

3. From time to time, there are events whch cause much fear in the group. Give an example of one of these occurrences. Why are these incidents so frightening?

4. What kinds of new activities have been added to keep the group busy? Are they effective?

13 JUNE - 9 AUGUST 1943

1. What does Anne's birthday poem tell us about her parents? Do they really not understand her, as she suggests? What reasons does Mr. Frank offer for disciplining her? In the last few lines, how does Mr. Frank describe Anne?

2. Compare Anne's fourteenth birthday party with the party at the beginning of the book. What is different about the two parties and why?

3. On 29 July 1943, Anne describes a scene which depicts her as innocently causing a row with Mrs. Van Daan and Dussel. Make a note of some the statements Anne makes which could be called sarcastic. How would you define sarcasm? Why is sarcasm often brutal but funny? What is the meaning of the P.S.?

4. What are some of the details in Anne's descriptions of a typical day and night in the Secret Annexe which demonstrate her unusual ability to observe and listen? Is Anne the only member of her family with literary skills? How do you think her literary skill was developed? What impression are you getting about the educational attitudes of the Franks?

10 AUGUST - 7 JANUARY 1944

1. Through Anne's writing we can become quite familiar with her moods. What are some of the thoughts and scenes she chose to write about which indicate her severe depression at this time?

2. At what point do we see that Anne is coming out of her depression? Why does she think she has been depressed? What kinds of thoughts does she express which help her to overcome the depression? Do you think her depression is natural or not?

3. From 29 December 1943, we begin to see a more mature Anne. What kinds of changes are taking place in Anne which indicate she is no longer a child, but a young adult?

4. What is Anne's rationale for deciding to talk to Peter? Why does she prefer him to Margot, her sister? How does this new relationship emphasize the growth in Anne?

12 JANUARY - 16 FEBRUARY 1944

1. What diversions has Anne created lately to pass the time and improve herself? Are they working?

2. Why is it significant that Anne spends most of her time on creative, constructive activities?

3. Do you think Margot is a much different person from Anne? Explain your answer.

4. How does Anne feel Margot has changed toward her?

5. Anne describes various efforts she has made to become closer to her mother. What were some of these? If you were she, what might you have done?

6. How does Anne decide she is going to operate within the group? Will she be able to maintain her independence?

7. What is so surprising to Anne about the investigation of the cat Boche with Peter?

8. What does Anne tell us of the "underground"? Why do you suppose the people in the underground risk their lives for people like Anne and her family?

9. Contrast Anne's "live or die" attitude on 16 February 1944 with her attitude on 8 July 1942. What is happening to her? Has she given up?

10. Do you think Anne would be as attracted to Peter if their circumstances were different? Why is this friendship unusually important to both Peter and Anne?

19 FEBRUARY - 19 MARCH 1944

1. How has Peter made Anne's life more interesting?

2. On 3 March 1944, Anne tells us what her main objectives with Peter are. What are they? Do you think these are the basis for a truly loving relationship? Are these objectives typical of teenagers?

3. How does Anne see herself now in contrast to two years ago?

4. Contrast Mrs. Frank's philosophy on misery and Anne's. Which do you agree with?

5. We have witnessed many of Anne's moods and stages. We have also shared her happiness and miseries. On 4 March - 6 March 1944, Anne describes her feelings about herself in the past and in the present. She also writes of her philosophy regarding misery. Why is her philosophy so touching? Is Anne realistic? Does she practice what she preaches? Why is her book a symbol of the courage and human spirit of which she talks?

19 MARCH - 25 APRIL 1944

1. What does Margot's letter tell us about her feelings? Does this disprove any of Anne's notions about her sister?

2. How would you say Anne reacted to her sister's letter? Was she jealous, understanding, selfish, provocative or what?

3. How does Margot's style of writing compare to Anne's? Do you think she is as bright as Anne? Does she write as well, worse, or better?

4. How have the parents of Peter and Anne begun to view their friendship?

5. What effects is the war having on the general populace, according to Anne?

6. What is so satisfying to Anne about writing? Why is her question, ". . . will I ever be able to write anything great?" significant? What is the importance of her statement, "I want to go on living even after my death!"?

7. How did the burglars cause the routine of the Annexe to change?

8. How is Anne affected by her first kiss? Even though she is happy, she feels many other things, too. How would you describe those other feelings?

27 APRIL 1944 - EPILOGUE

1. On 28 April 1944, Anne asks some questions about war, peace, and destruction. Could we ask the same questions today? Compare the current world situation with the time of Anne's diary. What are the similarities and differences?

2. Anne says the little man is as guilty as the politicians for the war. Otherwise people of the world would rise up in revolt. In what ways can the little man express his dislike of a government's policies? Give examples of methods used in this country to demonstrate dislike.

3. How would you define the words prejudice, scapegoat, anti-Semitism? Are these words applicable to our society today? Give examples.

4. Why is it unfair to belittle a group of people on the basis of their race, religion or nationality?

5. Is it possible to achieve freedom, truth and right when people are prejudiced against each other? How can an individual overcome his personal prejudices against his fellow-man?

6. How does the above question relate to the statement, "All children must look after their own upbringing"?

7. Do you agree that the "final forming of a person's character lies in his own hands"? Explain your answer.

8. Briefly describe your feelings about Anne Frank as you finished the book.

The preceding questions were taken from a study guide developed by Ann C. Farnell, Roosevelt Junior High School, San Diego, California.

ARE YOU THERE, GOD? IT'S ME, MARGARET

DIRECTIONS: Answer the questions using complete sentences.

1. Why did Margaret's parents choose to move to New Jersey?
2. Why did Nancy think that Margaret was probably very grown up?
3. Why did Margaret's father decide to have Moose mow the lawn?
4. What did Margaret have to do in order to be in the secret club?
5. What were the rules of the secret club?
6. What was the one special thing Margaret wanted to be?
7. Why was Margaret disappointed when the class decided not to put names on the test papers?
8. What project did Margaret decide to do?
9. What did Margaret learn when she went to Temple with her grandmother?
10. Why was Margaret glad her mother wasn't a chaperone at the square dance?
11. What were some changes that were made in the secret club?
12. As far as Margaret was concerned, what was the best part of the Christmas pageant?
13. How did Margaret's opinion of Norman Fishbein change after she opened the invitation?
14. What memorable experience did Margaret have at Norman's party?
15. How does Margaret's reaction to Gretchen's important news change when Nancy reveals the same information?
16. Margaret and her grandmother have a very special relationship. How can you tell this is true?
17. What did Margaret learn about her special friend, Nancy?
18. By the end of the day, why did Margaret feel unhappy on her birthday?
19. What did Margaret learn about Laura that she hadn't realized before?
20. How did Margaret think God was punishing her for being unkind to Laura?
21. Why do you think Margaret said that she didn't need God or religion?
22. How did Margaret act recklessly when she thought that God was mad at her?
23. Why do you think Margaret's grandmother and Mrs. Binamin came to visit Margaret?
24. In her project, what did Margaret decide to do differently when she is a parent than her parents did?
25. Do you think Margaret had a religion? Why or why not?

THE ARM OF THE STARFISH

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Who are the four main characters of the story? Identify and describe them.

2. How does the title of the book relate to the story?

3. What do you think is meant by Adam's comment on page 11, "There are no fleas on Old Doc"?

4. How does Adam describe Madrid?

5. Who was El Greco (referred to on pages 33 and 34)?

6. Why is the rhyme scheme the Canon uses significant?

7. How does Poly disappear on the plane?

8. Typhon Cutter tries to get Adam to help him. What method does he use?

9. How does Dr. Ball try to get Adam to go with him? Why doesn't Adam go?

10. Joshua tells Adam that people don't "compartmentalize." What does he mean?

11. Who does Poly call when she, Joshua and Adam go swimming?

12. Why doesn't Dr. O'Keefe tell Adam not to see Kali?

13. Typhon Cutter is described as being very fat but with skinny arms and legs. What does he make Adam think of?

14. Why is Dr. O'Keefe afraid of having the experiments get into the wrong hands?

15. How does Kali confuse Adam just when he thinks he has things sorted out?

16. In what way does Macrina help Adam?

17. What does Kali ask Adam to give her to use as a "hostage"? Why is this significant?

18. Why doesn't the Ambassador want to air Dr. O'Keefe's experiments in court?

19. What happens to Kali which makes for an ironic ending?

20. Match the following vocabulary words as used in the story:

1.	conglomeration, p. 25	A.	profitable
2.	rotunda, p. 35	B.	lying
3.	enigma, p. 57	C.	protection
4.	lucrative, p. 58	D.	an attendant or guard
5.	pawn, p. 60	E.	favorable
6.	invidious, p. 61	F.	fell
7.	cognizant, p. 62	G.	apparently
8.	egregious, p. 62	H.	plentiful
9.	concierge, p. 65	I.	deal with others patronizingly
10.	subordinate, p. 78	J.	outer boundary
11.	heretic, p. 82	K.	round hall or room
12.	indoctrinate, p. 94	L.	instruct in beliefs
13.	incongruous, p. 94	M.	outstandingly bad
14.	copiously, p. 233	N.	silent
15.	regeneration, p. 110	O.	a riddle
16.	monolithic, p. 135	P.	giving human characteristics
17.	aegis, p. 135	Q.	restoration or renewal
18.	prevarication, p. 143	R.	like pigs
19.	condescending	S.	held as security
20.	respite, p. 154	T.	a water nymph
21.	implicitly, p, 160	U.	remark having no bearing on conversation
22.	naiad, p. 161	V.	below another in importance
23.	periphery, p. 166	W.	delay
24.	reticent, p. 170	X.	single large stone
25.	propitious, p. 179	Y.	beliefs opposing church doctrine
26.	porcine, p. 179	Z.	without reservation
27.	non sequitur, p. 193	AA.	lacking harmony
28.	anthropomorphic, p. 229	BB.	substances collected in a single mass
29.	plummeted, p. 178	CC.	knowledgeable

BLACK BEAUTY

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

PART I

1. Describe Black Beauty's early years and contrast Ginger's with his.
2. What was the outcome of the chase of the hare?
3. What is Black Beauty's one wish in Chapter VI?
4. Describe Merrylegs' treatment of the girls and the boys who ride him.
5. Why does Sir Oliver complain about his docked tail?
6. Why wouldn't Beauty cross the bridge in Chapter XII? What might have happened if he had?
7. Describe the farmer's son in Chapter XIII.
8. What happens to Beauty after he gets the doctor in Chapter XVIII?
9. What does John say is the worst thing in the world next to wickedness? Cite some examples he gives.
10. What causes Beauty and Ginger to be sold?

PART II

1. What purpose does the bearing rein have? How do Beauty and Ginger feel about it? What does Max tell Beauty about it?
2. What happens when Lady Anne rides Lizzie?
3. Describe Reuben Smith. What is his one fault? What causes his death?
4. Why does the Earl sell Beauty? What does Beauty then have to do?
5. Why does Beauty become weak after being sold to Mr. Barry?
6. How is Beauty treated by the groom, Alfred Smirk?

PART III

1. Describe Beauty's first week as a cab horse.
2. What occasion proves what a good and honest cab driver Jerry Barker is?
3. Why doesn't Jerry have a seven day license?
4. Why does Mrs. Briggs prefer Jerry's cab?
5. What does the gentleman in Chapter XXXVIII say his doctrine is? Do you agree? Why or why not?
6. Describe Ginger when they meet again.
7. Describe the happenings which cause Jerry to give up being a cab driver.
8. What similies are used to describe Nicholas Skinner?
9. What causes Beauty to grow "young" again?
10. What is the irony of Beauty's final home?

BLACK HEARTS IN BATTERSEA

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Identify and describe the main characters in the story.
2. When and where does the story begin?
3. Why is Simon sure he is in Dr. Field's room at the Twites' home?
4. Who were the Georgians or Hanoverians?
5. Why does Simon feel less nervous after seeing the art academy up close?
6. Describe Dr. Furneaux.
7. Is Justin a good artist? Explain your answer.
8. Why does Simon feel suspicious when he meets Tod and Mrs. Grotch at the Twites' house?
9. How does Simon know Sophie?
10. Describe how Simon first encounters Lord Battersea.
11. Why does Battersea ask Simon if he likes a "bit of damp"?
12. What does Simon discover in the Twites' cellar?
13. Why doesn't Simon go to the "constabulary" when he discovers the guns?
14. How does Jabwing try to incriminate Simon?
15. How do the Duke, Duchess and Sophie escape from the burning box at the opera?
16. What is the second event which could have seriously harmed the Duke, Duchess and Sophie? How is it prevented?
17. What do you think Dido means by her expression, "mint sauce"?
18. What does Madame Lolla tell each of the four young people at the fair?
19. Do her predictions come true? Tell how.
20. Where does Simon finally find Dr. Field?
21. What physical characteristic do Simon and Sohpie have which proves that they are Batterseas?
22. How does Simon rescue his family and friends from the castle?

23. Match the vocabulary words with the words which best fit their usage in the story.

1.	frieze (p. 9)	A.	cross or irritated
2.	diadem (p. 12)	B.	a small purse or handbag
3.	barouche (p. 29)	C.	a tool for making small holes in wood
4.	reticule (p. 29)	D.	crown
5.	abominable (0. 37)	E.	contemptuous
6.	pettishly (p. 40)	F.	horizontal band of designs or carvings
7.	mycological (p. 62)	G.	unstable
8.	malevolent (p. 62)	H.	a four-wheeled carriage
9.	seraphic (p. 72)	I.	disgusting
10.	supercilious (p.102)	J.	noisy
11.	adroit (p. 118)	K.	dealing with fungi
12.	vociferously (p. 124)	L.	skillful
13.	volatile (p. 126)	M.	angelic
14.	bradawls (p. 22)	N.	evil

THE BOY WHO COULD MAKE HIMSELF DISAPPEAR

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

CHAPTERS 1 - 6

1. What does Mr. Baxter's failure to have his farewell talk with Roger (p.1) tell us about one of the probable causes for the divorce? What does Roger's decision to throw away the letter (p.5) show us?

2. What are Roger's first impressions of New York (p. 9)?

3. What is meant by the device of indenting the text on pages 11 - 15? What do the italics within the reverie mean (pages 12, 13, 14, 15)? Watch for the use of these techniques throughout the novel. Does the use of these reverie-flashbacks suggest any other art form to you?

4. Why does Roger recall all the children he knew in California whose parents were divorced (p. 210?

5. Why does Roger feel so "ill-equipped and outclassed" (p. 26) in dealing with Mr. Rawling?

6. Why does Roger hate Jerry Jeeks so? Why does Miss Madison suggest that Roger throw or break something? What does the incident with the doughnut (p. 39 - 44) show us about Roger?

7. What do we learn from Roger's correct pronunciation of the word ROTTEN on page 46? Why might Roger believe that there is a physical basis for it (p.50-51)? What can you tell about his parents from their reaction to the incident (p. 51)?

CHAPTERS 7 - 11

1. What do we learn about Mrs. Baxter from the conversaton on p. 54? Why did Mrs. Baxter make a scene (p. 57) about Roger's collecting pictures of Pat Bentley? How does Roger Tunnell(p. 58 and 59) first impress Roger? How does Tunnell's wartime experience impress Roger?

2. Does Mrs. Baxter fail to give Roger his money in the evening because she is too busy or too nervous (p. 71)? What does his parents' inability to remember the start of his speech problem (pages 73 - 74) show us about them? What does the incident involving the hamburger (p.74 - 82) tell about Mrs. Baxter?

3. Why did Miss Madison throw a block at the mirror (p.93)?

4. What do the presents and letters from Mr. Baxter(p. 96) show us?

5. What does Dr. Clemm suggest to Roger by her comments on p. 100? What is Roger's reaction to her diagnosis?

6. What does the incident of the running man (p.102 - 106) teach Roger? Do you agree?

7. What does Mrs. Baxter's reaction to the first snowfall on p. 109 - 110 show about her?

8. What do you learn about Mr. Rawling from the scene of p. 113 - 114? What would you judge Mr. Rawling's attitude toward the rich to be from the way he treats Appleton? Should he be teaching in a private school? Why or why not?

9. Why does Roger blow up at Mr. Rawling on p. 122?

CHAPTERS 12 - 15

1. What does the incident with Hoot Holiday (p. 126 - 129) show us about Mr. Baxter? What does the incident about Roger's fall from the orange tree (p. 133) show us about Mrs. Baxter?

2. What does Roger learn from meeting Nemo (p. 134) and from recollecting the incident involving his father and Mr. Gowdy (p. 139 - 140)? Why is Roger so overcome by Nemo's gift of the scarf?

3. What does meeting the matador do for Roger? Why is Roger's call to his father (p. 160-162) such a setback for the boy?

4. Why is Roger so unkind to Appleton (p. 165)?

5. Why does Roger start to lose touch with reality during the interview with Mrs. Rawling on pages 169 - 174? What do we learn from the flashbacks to the interview between Roger's parents and Dr. Gottering (p. 169 - 173)?

CHAPTERS 16 - 23

1. What happens to Roger as he leaves Mrs. Rawling's room and settles down in the speech clinic (p.177 - 178)? Why is his discouragement so complete (p. 181)?

2. Why is Roger so taken with the baby on p. 185? What is ironic about the speech of the black woman on p. 186?

3. What is the function of Roger's fantasy on p. 197 - 198?

4. What does the trip through Central Park (p. 200 - 203) show us about Pat Bentley? What does the cabbie mean by his reference to a gun on p. 201? What does Pat's striking the pose for Roger (p. 205) show us?

5. Why is Mrs. Baxter's hitting Roger (p. 214) so bad at this particular time? What happened to Roger in his two days of wandering around the city? Why does Roger think of the fawn again?

6. What does Roger mean by his mention of jail on p. 230? Why should Dr. Clemm think that Mrs. Baxter might be sent to jail (p. 241)?

7. Why does Roger Tunnell weep when he visits Roger (p. 241)?

8. What do you think will happen to Roger? Why? What would you like to see happen to Roger?

THE CONTENDER

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. What was Alfred's reaction to James' statement that it was all right to steal from Whitey since Whitey had been stealing from Blacks for years?

2. Why are movies important to Alfred?

3. Describe how Alfred is different from James, Major, Hollis and Sonny.

4. What does Donatelli tell Alfred about what he must go through in order to be a boxer?

5. Why does Donatelli at first not want Alfred to fight Hubbard? Why does Alfred feel it is important to fight Hubbard?

6. What does Lou Epstein claim has ruined the sport of boxing?

7. What is the crowd's reaction to Alfred's first fight? Why?

8. Why did Mr. Donatelli want "Spoon" to give up fighting?

9. What does Uncle Wilson want for Jeff? What does Jeff want to do?

10. What problem does Jelly Bean have that prevents him from being a good fighter?

11. How does Alfred feel after his second fight with Griffin?

12. How does Alfred's last fight go?

13. How did Alfred know where to find James in the end?

14. Describe James' condition as it is discussed in the last chapter.

15. How does Alfred plan to help James? What does he plan for the future?

16. Describe how Alfred's attitude changes during the story.

Define the following words as they are used in the story:

instinct	perpetual
concentrate	unanimous
suave	tension
listlessness	amateur

DINKY HOCKER SHOOTS SMACK

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Describe the four main characters as they appear in the beginning of the book.
   A. Dinky
   B. Tucker
   C. P. John
   D. Natalia

2. Describe the personality changes that each of these characters goes through by the book's end.

3. How could you describe Dinky as being just as much a "loser" as Marcus?

4. What did Tucker mean when he told his father, "Don't understand P. John Knight too quickly"?

5. Dinky said, "My mother isn't interested in what you mean. She's interested in what she means." Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? Why?

6. How are Mrs. Hocker and Perry Knight alike?

7. Why do you think Dinky eats? What causes her to stop when she meets P. John?

8. Why does everyone call Dinky by that nickname? Do you think nicknames can be cruel? Do you know someone who has been given a cruel nickname? Explain.

9. How does Mr. Woolf's advice to "forgive and continue" help Tucker?

10. What is ironic about Natalia's Christmas gift to Tucker?

11. How do Tucker and Natalia find a way to overcome their shyness and communicate?

12. Write a character sketch of Mrs. Hocker.

13. Why isn't Mr. Woolf allergic to Nadar when Tucker finally has to take her back?

14. What is the cause of Natalia's emotional problem?

15. What do you think it means when Natalia quotes, "People live in the past." "In the carriages of the past you can't go anywhere?"

16. Describe the events leading up to and including Dinky's explosion.

FREAKY FRIDAY

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Describe Annabel's mother's appearance.

2. What kind of a mother does Annabel say she is? Give as many examples as you can.

3. What does Annabel do, as her mother, to get ready in the morning that she wouldn't do as herself?

4. What happens when Annabel (as Mrs. Andrews) asks Mrs. Andrews for more money?

5. Who is Boris Harris? Describe him and Annabel's feeling for him.

6. How does Boris describe Annabel to Annabel as Mrs. Andrews?

7. What happens with the washing machine?

8. What does Annabel's mother usually do every day at 9:00 AM?

9. What does the cleaning woman find in the washer?

10. Describe the condition of Annabel's room when the cleaning woman is refusing to touch it.

11. What does Annabel, as her mother, do to Mrs. Schmauss?

12. What happens in the meeting Annabel, as Mrs. Andrews, has at school?

13. What does Annabel, as Mrs. Andrews, find when she returns home?

14. What does Annabelle/Mrs. Andrews do when she discovers Ape Face missing?

15. Who do Annabel and Boris think Mr. and Mrs. Frampton are when they arrive?

16. What does Mrs. Andrews, as Annabel, do instead of going to school?

17. Why does Annabel change her mind about camp?

18. What happens when Boris meets the "new" Annabel?

HITCHHIKE

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Why is Pud so angry at her father?
2. Have your parents ever disappointed you in a similar way? Describe how you reacted.
3. Why does Pud want to go to the boarding school?
4. Describe Pud.
5. Who suggests a way for Pud to get even with her father? What does she suggest?
6. How does Pud get the dog? What happens to her when she gets involved?
7. Why does she end up keeping the dog?
8. The school forbids hitchhiking and warns the girls of the dangers. Why don't they listen? What is your opinion of hitchhiking?
9. What does Ruff look like?
10. Describe the man who first picks Pud up and gives her a ride.
11. Why does Mr. Elmendorff stop for Pud?
12. Why and how does Pud leave Mrs. Elmendorff?
13. Why is Pud happier at first with the boys?
14. When does Pud begin to realize something is wrong?
15. How do the boys use the dog to keep Pud from screaming?
16. How does Pud get away?
17. Who does Mr. Elmendorff turn out to be? Why does Pud feel badly about him?
18. What does the trooper tell Pud will happen to the boys?
19. Describe Pud's thoughts on "cause and effect."
20. Is there a bright note for Mr. Elmendorff with all the publicity he receives?

THE HOBBIT

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Describe a hobbit.
2. Where do hobbits live?
3. Describe Bilbo Baggins. Why does Gandalf choose him to go with them?
4. Who was Gandalf? Thorin? Describe them.
5. How does Gandalf let the dwarfs know to come to Baggin's house?
6. What were Thorin and Company's terms for Bilbo's services?
7. What do they plan to do?
8. What was the red light the group encountered early in their journey? What effect did it have on Bilbo and the dwarfs? What part does Gandalf play?
9. The group has a frightening experience in a cave up in the mountains. Describe what happens.
10. Following the adventure in the cave, Bilbo is knocked unconscious. What does he find when he wakes up which is a "turning point in his career?" What power does it have?
11. Who was Gollum? (chapter 5) What does he make Bilbo do?
12. Who were the Wild Wargs? Describe the experience with the Wild Wargs. What was the final outcome?
13. Why does the Lord of the Eagles help Gandalf? (chapter 6)
14. Describe how you would feel if you were Bilbo flying on the eagle's back. (chapter 7)
15. Who is the "Somebody?" (chapter 7)
16. How does Gandalf make sure Beorn will see them? (chapter 7)
17. Describe the woods Mirkwood. (chapter 8)
18. What happens in these woods to make Mr. Baggins feel much fiercer and bolder?
19. How does Bilbo rescue his friend from the Wood-elves? (chapter 9)
20. Describe Smaug. (chapter12) How is he finally killed? (chapter14)
21. How does Bilbo try to settle the "impasse" between Thorin and the elves and the lake people?
22. Tell about the final battle.
23. What does Bilbo find when he finally arrives home?
24. Would you recommend this book to a friend? Why?
25. Which character would you like to be? Why?

IT'S NOT THE END OF THE WORLD

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Who are the members of the Newman family? What is the big problem at the Newman household?
2. How was Karen's Day Book important in the story? Explain how she "judged" the days.
3. Who was Karen's best friend?
4. What news did Karen's mom break to the children at the Red Bull Inn?
5. What happened the day after Karen heard the news?
6. Where all did they go the first night they went out with their dad?
7. How did Debbie find out about the divorce?
8. Who was Garfa and why was he coming to visit from Las Vegas?
9. In what ways had Karen's ideas about divorce changed?
10. What two reasons did Karen think might be causes of the divorce? What did her mother give as the reason?
11. When would Karen's father be seeing the children?
12. What was his new apartment like? Who was Val?
13. What did Karen and Val have in common? What did Val recommend to Karen?
14. How was Jeff's attitude changing? Give some examples.
15. What was a plan Karen had to get her parents back together?
16. What was Mrs. Newman's new job?
17. How many years would the Newmans have been married? How did they react to the cards Karen sent?
18. How long did Aunt Ruth say Karen's parents hadn't been getting along? What idea did that give Karen now?
19. Where and for how long was Karen's dad going to be leaving? Why?
20. What happened to Jeff at the Howard Johnson? What caused it?
21. What happened when Karen's folks got together because of Jeff's disappearance?
22. When Karen couldn't stand the fighting any more, what happened? Why did her parents say they were upset?
23. What did Karen do to try to find Jeff?
24. When Jeff came back, how did he describe running away?
25. What big change did Karen have to deal with because of the divorce?
26 What did Debbie give Karen as a remembrance? What was Debbie doing?

THE LONG BLACK COAT

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Describe what happens in the first two pages of the story. Why are they written in italics?
2. Describe the scene Phil is remembering in the first chapter.
3. Identify and describe fully: Vinnie Brant, Len Brant, Joe Dawson, Phil Brant, Ed Madigan.
4. What happens early in the story when Phil tries to smoke? What does this tell about his relationship with his brother?
5. Why is Phil living with Len?
6. When and how do you learn where the story takes place? What makes Phil feel a "chill"?
7. What does Vinnie tell Phil to do with his clothes including the long black coat?
8. Describe what happens in Chapter 4. Who does Phil think it is?
9. What does Phil suddenly realize about his brother in Chapter 5? How does he react?
10. Why doesn't Phil tell Len what is bothering him?
11. Describe Phil's conversation with the bus driver.
12. Why does Phil stiffen at the approach of the policeman? Would you have asked for help? Explain your answer.
13. Why doesn't Phil want to learn what Vinnie has done?
14. Why does Phil think Madigan and Dawson take his watch?
15. How does Len describe Vinnie in Chapter 12?
16. Describe Phil's dream about Vinnie.
17. Why does the author use quotation marks on pages 80 - 83?
18. What does Edna tell Phil about Vinnie in Chapter 15? Why doesn't she go to the police?
19. What happens at his apartment while Phil is at Edna's?
20. What is happening to Phil's feeling for his brother?
21. Describe what happens when Phil returns to pick up Edna. What is the smell?

POSTSCRIPT

1. Describe what Madigan and Dawson do to Phil? What is his reaction?
2. Where did Vinnie hide what he stole from the vault?
3. Why does Phil agree to go with Vinnie?
4. What happens to prevent them from going?
5. What is Phil's final act of kindness toward Vinnie?
6. What is the irony disclosed in the Postscript?

OLD YELLER

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

CHAPTER 1

1. To " wear to a frazzle" has two meanings: hard work can "wear one to a frazzle" - that is, tire him out; or, one might use the term as a threat. How does Travis use it?

2. A "dog run" today is a place in which city dogs may exercise. What is the purpose of the one in the novel?

CHAPTERS 2 - 4

1. It is not because of guilt that Travis cannot shoot the doe while she stares at him; one does not feel guilty shooting an animal that is needed for food. What does he feel guilty about at first?

2. During the bull fight, what does Old Yeller do that further annoys Travis?

CHAPTERS 5 - 6

1. Though Mrs. Coates considers Bud Searcy "shiftless," notice that she greets him cordially and listens to his depressing stories. Why is this?

2. Why does Travis suddenly decide that he likes Bud Searcy better than he thought he did?

CHAPTERS 9 - 11

1. Travis believes that Old Yeller enjoys the "blood-chilling game." Do you think people ever enjoy danger?

2. Do you think Travis exaggerates the size of the catfish?

CHAPTERS 11 - 13

1. Of course one would expect Bud Searcy to find a way to get someone else to do the work. When he says that Lizbeth is "stout," he means she is strong. What is humorous about his statement that she is like him?

CHAPTERS 14 - 16

1. What does Travis mean when he says that Jumper is not "throwing off"?

2. The symptoms that we have seen in the cow and the bull indicate that a rabid animal suffers a great deal before it dies. Do you agree that it is best that they do not wait and see what happens to Old Yeller?

(NOTE: The following could be used in addition to the preceding unit or as an alternative for the slower student.)

OLD YELLER

DIRECTIONS: In the space at left, write the letter of the word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence.

..... 1. The Coates family obtains lye for making soap by pouring (a) water through hog fat, (b) hog fat through wood, (c) water through ashes, (d) hog fat through ashes.

..... 2. The bucket that Travis carries water in is made of (a) cowhide, (b) wood, (c) cloth (d) tin.

..... 3. The mattress on Travis' bed is filled with (a) feathers, (b) horsehair, (c) straw, (d) corn-shucks.

..... 4. After Old Yeller has eaten the family's meat, he appears (a) ashamed, (b) afraid, (c) sick, (d) satisfied.

..... 5. Old Yeller outsmarts Travis when he (a) swims in the drink-water pool, (b) refuses to touch the venison, (c) tries to attack him when he yells at Little Arliss, (d) escapes Mrs. Coates' punishment.

..... 6. Travis likes Lisbeth because she (a) is not bossy, (b) is younger than he, (c) likes dogs, (d) has pretty eyes.

..... 7. They are unable to keep Old Yeller tied because (a) they have no wire, (b) he chews wire in two, (d) Little Arliss won't allow it, (d) they decide it is cruel.

..... 8. Old Yeller refuses to eat the eggs that Travis offers him because he (a) is not hungry, (b) is afraid of Travis, (c) knows he is being tested, (d) does not like eggs.

..... 9. Travis solves Old Yeller's prowling problem by letting him sleep (a) in the dog run, (b) in his and Little Arliss' bed, (c) in the corncrib, (d) on the floor beside him and Little Arliss.

..... 10. To cure ringworm, the family uses (a) alcohol, (b) kerosene, (c) bacon grease, (d) turpentine.

..... 11. When Burn Sanderson says that Old Yeller is his dog, Mrs. Coates (a) insists that he should take him, (b) bargains to keep him, (c) shows sympathy for Travis, (d) questions whether Burn really owns him.

..... 12. The wild pigs are castrated for the purpose of (a) making them tame, (b) making the meat edible, (c) decreasing reproduction, (d) identifying ownership.

..... 13. When Travis and Old Yeller sleep in the cornfield, Travis moves off of the cowhide because (a) Old Yeller smells of skunk, (b) he doesn't want to get mange, (c) there isn't room for both of them, (d) Old Yeller claims it as his.

..... 14. Spot's carcass must be burned because (a) it is too large for buzzards to eat, (b) it will upset the other cattle, (c) Travis has killed her too close to the cabin, (d) the flesh is dangerous to other animals.

Read each statement below. If it is true write T on the line at the left. If it is false, write F.

..... 1. At the time this story takes place, Indians are on reservations.

..... 2. Travis is afraid he cannot live up to his father's expectations of him.

..... 3. We know that one child in the family died of typhoid fever.

..... 4. Travis' former dog, Bell, had been killed by a rattlesnake.

..... 5. The family kills another hog to replace the meat that Old Yeller stole.

..... 6. It is Travis' fault that Old Yeller does not "sic" the bulls when he tells him to.

..... 7. Travis is surprised when his father brings him a horse.

..... 8. The family does not believe Burn Sanderson's claim that Old Yeller belongs to him.

..... 9. Travis rubs salty grease on Old Yeller to kill his fleas.

..... 10. Mrs. Coates puts a poultice made of prickly-pear apples on Travis' injured leg.

..... 11. Travis suspects, even before Lisbeth tells him, that Old Yeller is the Salt Licks thief.

..... 12. The wild hogs' method of defense indicates that they are intelligent animals.

..... 13. Travis is ashamed of his fear of wild hogs.

..... 14. None of the home remedies used by pioneers had any medicinal value.

..... 15. In OLD YELLER, colloquialisms and dialect words are used in narration, as well as in dialogue.

..... 16. Dialect is the speech of a particular geographical region.

..... 17. Television is increasing dialect differences in America.

..... 18. People who live in different geographical areas often use the same colloquialisms.

..... 19. Geographical setting is important in regional fiction.

..... 20. In all stories, geographical setting is important.

Preceding questions were taken from the INDIVIDUALIZED LITERATURE PROGRAM, 200.

THE OUTSIDERS

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

CHAPTERS 1 - 4

1. How does Pony differ from his two older brothers?

2. How do the Greasers differ from the Socs? Do you have any similar groups in your town? If so, do they have any distinctive features?

3. What does Pony's having gone to the movies alone show us about him?

4. Notice the use of the slang word "spooked" on page 11. What does it mean? Keep a list of the other slang terms you come across in your reading of the novel.

5. Why does Darry keep such a tight rein on Pony? Do you think that parents or guardians should be strict with teenagers? Why or why not?

6. What does the scene at the drive-in show us about the greasers? What does Pony's retelling of the incident involving Johnny show us?

7. What does Pony learn about the Socs from his talk with Cherry after the movie? What do you learn about the Soc's attitude toward the Greasers from the street meeting while the girls are present?

8. Why does Johnny kill Bob? Do you think that that excuses the murder? Why or why not? What feeling does Pony get as they enter the deserted church?

CHAPTERS 5 - 8

1. Why does Pony balk so at having his hair cut? Do you think his attitude is right or wrong? Why?

2. What does the Frost poem on page 69 mean?

3. What is meant by escapist fiction? If you like historical or science fiction, do you think your enjoyment comes partly from the desire to escape the world you live in?

4. What does Dallas' fast driving as they leave the church show us about him?

5. Why is Cherry working with the greasers?

6. Why do Pony and Johnny rush into the burning church? Why does Dallas help out? What does this show us about Pony's view of Dallas on page 80? Can we always trust the character who tells a story to give us the complete truth?

7. What does Pony realize about Darry during the scene in the hospital? Have you ever lost someone you loved through death? Did you feel the same way afterward as Darry did?

8. What is so ironic about the newspaper headline: JUVENILE DELINQUENTS TURN HEROES? If the people themselves haven't changed, what has?

9. What does Pony learn about the status of the murder case from the newspaper story? Does it seem to you that these two Socs are too willing to help two greasers out? Why or why not?

10. What decision does Randy tell Pony he has reached about the rumble? Why is it pointless? According to Randy, why was Bob's life unhappy? What does Pony learn from his talk with Randy?

11. What change of mind had Johnny undergone while he has been in the hospital? Why? Do you agree that the death of a young person is sadder than that of a middle-aged person? Or an old person? Why or why not? After seeing how Johnny's mother acts toward Pony and Two-Bit, do you think Johnny was right to refuse to see her?

12. Why do you think Dallas borrows Two-Bit's special switchblade? Why is Pony sad that Darry isn't a Soc? What is Pony's premonition about what is going to happen that night? What does the author achieve by telling us of Pony's feelings?

13. What does Pony mean when he talks to Cherry about the sunset?

CHAPTERS 9 - 12

1. What are some of the reasons the greasers give for liking to fight? Have you ever been in a rumble or had a friend who was? Why did you or he fight? Can you think of other activities which would offer the same challenges?

2. What is Pony's attitude toward the "Brumly guys" and Tim Shepard's gang? Why does he associate with them, then? Is Pony being disloyal to himself by joining in with people he despises? Should loyalty to his group be more important than loyalty to himself?

3. What does Pony notice about the Soc's dress when they show up for the rumble? What conclusion does he draw for us about people's reactions to the greasers' and the Socs' appearances? Do you judge people by the way they look? Do you think it is entirely wrong? Why or why not?

4. What does Pony realize about Darry's attitude toward the greasers just before the rumble starts? When Pony realizes this, what is his reaction? As Dally and Pony drive to the hospital to see Johnny for the last time, what philosophy does Dally express? What do you think of this point of view? Keep this philosophy of Dally's in mind to see whether he practices what he preaches.

5. Do you consider Johnny's death to be tragic? Why or why not? Does Dally Winston die a hoodlum or a hero? Why do you think so? Do you know anyone like Dally who wants to die? How can you tell?

6. What is Pony's problem after he comes out of his illness? Why? Have you ever tried, either consciously or subconsciously, to shut out some reality that was hard to fact? Were you able to do it?

7. What is Pony's first reaction to the hearing on the charges against him? Have you ever had a comparable experience with something you had seen on TV or in the movies or something about which you had formed a false advance impression with no basis?

8. What does the incident on page 148 show us about Pony? Would the Pony whom we met at the start of the novel have done that? How does Johnny's final note relate to this? What does the author tell us about his reason for writing the book? Do you think he accomplishes the task he set himself?

9. Where does this novel take place? Why does the author place so little emphasis on the locale?

The preceding questions were taken from THE TEACHER'S GUIDE TO CONTEMPORARY TEENAGE FICTION.

P. S. WRITE SOON

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. After reading Tanner's first letter (p. 7 - 8), what do you think she is like? Describe her based on the first letter.

2. Read Chapter 1 and Tanner's letter of September 8. Describe Tanner's family. Compare Chapter 1 and the letter. How does the information in the two sections differ? What have you learned about Tanner?

3. What did Tanner call her brace? Why did she give it that name?

4. What picture of Cheryl did Tanner create in her mind before meeting Cheryl? How did Tanner react to Cheryl when they met? Describe their early relationship.

5. Describe the fantasy Tanner wrote to Jessie Lee on September 20.

6. How does Tanner feel about living in an urban area?

7. Why does Tanner's mother warn her "to be very careful not to put someone else in your own daydreams"? What other "daydreams" has Tanner placed people in or created?

8. What did Tanner plan to do with the pumpkin? Why did she change her mind? What did she do instead?

9. Describe the things Cheryl did to show Tanner friendship.

10. What was Tanner's reaction to the announcement that her class would be visiting the hospital? Explain her reaction. Describe the family's discussion about Tanner's reaction to the announcement. Did Tanner go on the field trip?

11. What did the letter from Jessie Lee in Chapter 13 say? Why did Tanner show it to Cheryl?

12. Describe how Tanner straightened out the situation with Jessie Lee. What was her reaction?

13. Why did Tanner fantasize in her letters to Jessie Lee?

CHARACTER IDENTIFICATION

1.	Tanner's new sister-in-law	A.	Amber
2.	Tanner's cat	B.	Jessie Lee
3.	The main character	C.	Alice
4.	Tanner's sister	D.	Cheryl
5.	Tanners's brother who plays glockenspiel	E.	Jon
6.	Tanner's pen-pal	F.	Tanner
7.	Tanner's oldest, favorite brother	G.	"Zilch" - Courtney
8.	Tanner's mother	H.	Walter

RUMBLE FISH

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. How are the first and last chapters different from the rest?

2. What does Steve tell Rusty-James that starts him remembering the past?

3. In Chapter 4, Rusty-James says he figured out the "tracking system" in the schools and wishes he didn't have to be with the same old "dummies" every year. What do you think of this system?

4. Do you think being in classes with kids having nearly the same ability as you is comfortable or would you work harder if abilities were mixed?

5. Do you think kids know their own worth or are they more apt to think they are what other people think they are?

6. How does one build a strong self-image?

7. Why does Rusty-James want to look like Motorcycle Boy?

8. In Chapter 3, Rusty-James says he is only afraid of one thing. What is it?

9. In Chapter 7, Motorcycle Boy tells Rusty-James why he developed this fear. What does he tell him? Do you feel this would account for his fear? Explain.

10. Describe the three main characters in the story.

11. Describe Rusty-James' father.

12. Who were the Little Leaguers?

13. Describe the fight between Biff and Rusty-James.

14. Why doesn't Rusty-James want to be transferred to Cleveland High?

15. Why does Rusty-James think Coach Ryan let him "get away with murder? Why does he offer him $5?

16. Why doesn't Motorcycle Boy use dope or drink?

17. Describe what happens to Rusty-James after he is hit on the head in Chapter 8.

18. What does Steve mean when he uses the simile, "You are just like a ball in a pinball machine"? Describe a friend using a simile.

19. Does Motorcycle Boy remind you of a current TV character? Why?

20. Why do you think the book is titled RUMBLE FISH?

THE SLAVE DANCER

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Describe the setting (where Jessie lives) at the book's opening.
2. Where is Jessie's father?
3. Why do the men kidnap Jessie?
4. Where is the ship headed and why?
5. What does Jessie find when he awakens which is comforting because it is a land thing?
6. Describe some of Jessie's chores on the ship.
7. What happens when one of the men steals an egg from the captain?
8. What is a Barracoon?
9. Why did Stout say he threw the woman slave overboard alive? What really happened?
10. Why do you think Jessie suddenly feels hatred for the slaves?
11. How does Jessie find a kind of "freedom" from the horrors of the ship?
12. Why does the captain have Spark thrown overboard?
13. What happens when Jessie refuses to be friends with Stout?
14. Describe the slaves' condition when their shackles are removed.
15. What does Purvis mean when he says, "My home is where I at"?
16. How are the captain's quarters different from those of the crew?
17. If Jessie had guessed the contents of the chest correctly, the captain says he wouldn't have rewarded him with biscuits. Why do you think he does this?
18. What happens to the blacks when the American boat approaches? How do Jessie and the black boy escape?
19. How do the two boys get ashore?
20. Describe Daniel and tell what finally happens to the two boys.

THE SPUDDY

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. What were the Spuddy's jobs on the pier?
2. After the Spuddy's first owner died how did his widow care for the Spuddy?
3. How was Andy different?
4. How did Andy's life change when his father came home from the sea?
5. What do Andy and the Spuddy have in common?
6. How did the bond of friendship between the Spuddy and Andy begin?
7. How do you think Jake feels about his life at home?
8. How did the Spuddy's life change when new people moved into the empty house? What effect did Aunt Sarah have on the Spuddy's life?
9. What was the difficult idea that Andy had to make the Spuddy understand?
10. How did the Spuddy let Andy know that it was time to eat?
11. What happened that caused Andy to search for new sleeping quarters for the Spuddy?
12. Who was the captain of the boat, "The Silver Crest"?
13. Why do you think Jake decided to make friends with Andy?
14. Why did Andy decide to let the Spuddy be a ship's dog on the Silver Crest?
15. What did the crew of the Silver Crest think of the Spuddy?
16. How did the Spuddy come to be regarded as the "star" of the Silver Crest?
17. Why do you think Jake cared so deeply for the Spuddy?
18. What wonderful ambition was Andy able to achieve?
19. How did Andy show Jake his trust and respect for him?
20. Why do you think the Spuddy turned and tried to swim back to the battered boat?
21. What miracle happened to Andy?
22. Why did Andy tie the Spuddy to a heavy boulder?

TEX

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Describe Tex, Mason, Johnny.
2. Why isn't Tex's father at home?
3. What does Mason do when the heat is turned off?
4. Before Tex loses Negrito, what was the worst thing that had happened to him?
5. Where is the boy's mother?
6. What happens when Tex finds out his horse is gone?
7. Describe what happens when Tex gets his palm read.
8. What happens when the boys visit Johnny's brother Charlie?
9. What does Tex tell Mason about his sleepwalking nightmare?
10. Who is Lem Peters? Why does he suddenly appear?
11. Why does Tex jump the creek on Johnny's cycle?
12. What happens when Tex goes to the sporting goods store?
13. When Mace goes for tests at the hospital, what does he learn?
14. Who does Lem get money for his new car?
15. Describe what happens when Tex and Mace pick up a hitchhiker.
16. The boys receive many phone calls after appearing on TV, but what is the most important call they receive?
17. When Tex goes to get his horse back, what does he find?
18. Why does Mason's team lose the basketball game?
19. What does Mace let slip in the school office that upsets Tex so much?
20. Describe what happens when Tex goes off with Lem.

THAT WAS THEN, THIS IS NOW

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

CHAPTERS 1 - 3

1. Why do Shepard and his friends want to beat up M & M (p. 12 - 14)? Why did Mark and Bryon stop beating up hippies as a diversion (p. 20)?

2. What is so ironic about Mike's having been beaten up (p. 34)?

3. Do you agree with Byron's statement that a person who has one good friend in a lifetime is lucky (p.43)? Why or why not?

CHAPTERS 4 - 7

1. What does the phrase, "that was then, this is now" (p. 62) summarize? How does the recollection of this phrase affect Bryon when he goes back to school (p. 62 - 65)?

2. What does Charlie's death show? What is Mark's reaction to Charlie's death (p. 80)? Do you feel the same way? Why or why not?

3. How does life along "The Ribbon" strike you (p. 87 - 96)? Assuming the locale of the novel to be Tulsa, with a population of about a third of a million, how do you react to Bryon's complaint that there is nothing to do there?

4. How does Mark get his revenge on Angela (p. 104)? What is your reaction to this?

5. What does Mark's comment about nothing bad ever having happened to him (p. 106) show us about him?

CHAPTERS 8 - 11

1. Why does Bryon ask Mark (p. 122) not to seek revenge against the Shepards?

2. Do you think Bryon does the right thing in turning Mark in to the police as a pusher? Would you do the same if you discovered that your best friend was a pusher? Why or why not? What is Byron's assessment of Mark?

3. Why does Bryon break off with Cathy (p. 147)? What is Byron's mother's view of her son's motives for this and for his turning in Mary (p. 151)?

4. What is Bryon's analysis of his motives?

TIGER EYES

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. How does the way Davey feels help her cope with the situation at the funeral?

2. What bothers Davey about the newspaper coverage of her father's death?

3. Describe Davey's relationship to the following people:

Lenaya	Bitsy
Jason	Hugh
Walter	Wolf
Ned	Jane

4. What does the school nurse feel is causing Davey's fainting spells?

5. What does Davey learn from the doctor about the real cause of her fainting?

6. What does Davey's mother decide to do to solve the problem?

7. Describe Davey's experience as she is driven from the airport to Los Alamos.

8. What is Project Y?

9. What reaction does Jason have to the high altitude?

10. How does Davey finally manage to get some time to herself?

11. Describe how Davey meets Wolf.

12. What happens that changes the family's plans about returning to Atlantic City?

13. How does Davey's mother change while the family is in New Mexico?

14. Who is the interesting person Davey meets when she becomes a candy striper?

15. What does the phrase "cuando los lagartijos corren" mean?

16. How does Davey feel about Ned?

17. Why do you think the letters Davey writes to Wolf are important to her mental health?

18. What does the brown paper bag contain?

19. What effect do you think putting the clothes in the cave has on Davey?

20. Describe the relationship between Davey and her mother at the end of the book.

UP A ROAD SLOWLY

1. How does Julie describe the leaf in the first paragraph?
2. The author doesn't directly say that Julie's mother has died. How do we know this?
3. How is Uncle Haskell described? How is Aunt Cordelia described?
4. Why does Aunt Cordelia teach?
5. Who was Aggie? How does Julie solve the problem of having to eat out with her?
6. What makes Julie so sad when she visits Laura and Bill?
7. What advice does the conductor give Julie?
8. Why is Julie's party called off? What would you have done?
9. When Aggie dies, why does Julie feel so guilty?
10. Who was Jonathan Eltwing?
11. Why does Aunt Cordelia give up teaching?
12. What type of feelings does Julie begin experiencing after her father marries Alicia?
13. Why does Julie decide to stay with Aunt Cordelia?
14. Why does Julie think the deranged Mrs. Eltwing turns for help to Uncle Haskell?
15. Why do you think Brett is attentive to Julie?
16. How does Julie describe herself after she tells Danny she loves him?
17. How does Julie cheer up Uncle Haskell during the last part of his life?
18. Match the following words as used in the story with the letter of their definition:

.....	inclement (p. 22)	A.	handle for one's own purposes
.....	penitence (p. 29)	B.	abnormal
.....	pathological (p.15)	C.	ordinary
.....	scintillating (p. 30)	D.	sternness
.....	impeccable (p. 30)	E.	brilliant and witty
.....	pedestrian (p. 31)	F.	learning acquired by study
.....	incredulously (p, 31)	G.	showing concern
.....	consternation (p.31)	H.	flawless
.....	solitious (p. 31)	I.	to win the good will of
.....	truculent (p. 32)	J.	disbelieving
.....	intervened (p. 36)	K.	to come between
.....	manipulated (p. 37)	L.	rudeness
.....	austerity (p. 37)	M.	fear
.....	erudition (p. 38)	N.	shock
.....	propitiated (p. 44)	O.	cruel
.....	impertinence (p. 56)	P.	composure
.....	trepidation (p. 56)	Q.	one who denies people's sincerity
.....	equanimity (p. 65)	R.	stormy
.....	cynic (p. 66)	S.	sorry

VIVA CHICANO

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. What are the factors that make Keeny's life so unhappy?
2. What sort of person does Mr. Baker seem to be (p. 12 - 15)?
3. Why is Keeny's pride in his Mexican ancestry important?
4. What does Keeny's mother's final comment on page 21 show us about her?
5. What does the neighbors' accusing Keeny of pushing Armando out of the window prove?
6. How would you describe Sergeant Rock's feelings about Keeny? Would you consider him a "good guy" or a "bad guy" or both? Why?
7. Look up and describe a nalline test (p. 44).
8. How would you describe Rosie (p. 49 - 54)?
9. Why do the eyes of Zapata seem to go dead when Keeny notices that the ticket seller is watching him?
10. What do we learn from Keeny's remark about "going the revolutionary route" (p. 66)?
11. What is unusual about Little Apache's manner? Is this a form of insanity?
12. What does the description of Yo-Yo and her clothes on page 74 show us?
13. What do Yo-Yo's remarks about the people in her life show about her (p. 89 - 90)?
14. What is so amusing about Keeny on page 94?
15. What seems to be Keeny's opinion of the expedition into the Hole (p. 98 - 99)? Why does he do it?
16. What does Keeny conclude about the parolee house?
17. Why do you think no one in the parolee house pays much attention to Keeny (p. 114)?
18. Why does Keeny stamp Andy as a "potential loser" (p.115)?
19. Do you think Manny is telling the truth on p. 116, when he says he doesn's care whether people like him or not?
20. What is Mr. Baker's explanation of why Keeny know all about Zapata's life?
21. Why does Keeny find school demoralizing (p. 119)? Is this a form of prejudice?
22. What is Zapata's advice to Keeny about hiding out?
23. Why does Keeny tear up the cardboard cutout of Zapata?
24. What does Keeny decide after phoning his home (p. 128)?

25. Does Keeny work out every detail of his plan step by step before he puts it into motion?

26. How well does Keeny's plan work?

27. What do the questions that Keeny used to ask college sociology students (p. 142) show us about them?

28. What is suggested by Keeny's attitude toward the tests on p. 145?

29. Why does it occur to Keeny (p. 146 - 147) that Mr. Weeden might be the ideal lawyer for him to have in his case?

30. How does the behavior of Keeny's mother in the courtroom (p. 148 - 151) show that he was right in deciding not to live at home? What do you think makes her act that way?

31. What was Keeny's reason for staging the scene at the carnival (p. 154)?

32. According to Mr. Baker (p. 156), what does the parolee house offer a boy who lives there?

33. Why does Keeny's attitude as he goes down to dinner on page 160 show that the judge was right to send Keeny there?

WEST SIDE STORY

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

CHAPTER 1

1. Who is Riff Lorton?
2. What qualifications are needed to become a member of the Jets?
3. How is Tony "different" from the Jets now?
4. How has Tony both disappointed and helped Riff?
5. If Action wants to be the leader of the Jets, why doesn't he challenge Riff?
6. How do the landlord and the other tenants feel about the Jets versus the Puerto Ricans?
7. Even though Sergeant Krupke and Detective Schrank question the Jets about the stink bomb, how do they really feel about Puerto Ricans?
8. How do Schrank and Krupke feel about their jobs and the kind of job they are doing?
9. Explain at least three reasons why the Puerto Ricans left their native country to come to New York City.
10. From Bernardo's and Maria's conversation on the roof, what ideas do you get about their family life?
11. How does Maria feel about being in America?
12. In contrast, how does her brother Bernardo now feel about being in America?
13. What do you think the saying, "misery loves company" means? How does this saying apply to the Jets and Sharks?
14. What do you think the saying, "blood is thicker than water" means? Can this saying apply to the Jets and Sharks? How?

CHAPTERS 2 AND 3

DIRECTIONS: In the blanks, write the letter of the answer listed below which best completes the statement.

1. Tony decided to quit the Jets because .....
2. Riff gets the Jets' leadership because .....
3. "Blood is thicker than water" could apply to both ..... and .....
4. Doc complains about iron shutters over the store windows because .....
5. Tony attributes the shutters to .....
6. Riff tells us he's in a gang because .....
7. Senora Mantanios wants the doors locked and the shutters closed because .....
8. All the characters in this section are similar because .....

A. otherwise you don't belong, you're nowhere, and belonging puts you on top of the world.

B. of Tony's and Riff's friendship.

C. of discontent at the sense of inferiority, of being ignorant, which cool talk couldn't change.

D. of Tony's and Doc's friendship.

E. of all gangs and their destructiveness.

F. Tony has passed it on.

G. of Maria's and Anita's friendship.

H. of the Anglos.

I. others' desires seem more important than her own.

J. the P.R.'s.

K. they are trying to protect their interests.

CHAPTER 4

1. Why had Murray Benowitz's other neighborhood dances failed?

2. How had his experiences with these kids changed his view of the world?

3. If you were Murray Benowitz, would you have kept trying to better things? Explain your answer fully.

4. What emotion did Maria first experience when Tony danced with her?

5. Up to now, what kind of picture do we have of Chino? How does this picture change when he sees Maria with Tony?

6. Do you think Bernardo should have gotten so angry with Maria? Explain your answer.

7. If you were Tony, would you have left Maria alone rather than get involved? Explain.

CHAPTERS 5 AND 6

1. In the Coffee Pot, how did the Jets act? What was their spirit and feeling about the coming fight?

2. How did Tony suggest the fight should be handled? Why?

3. Why did Tony show up at the fight? What did he intend to do?

4. What events thwarted his good intentions?

5. He soon realized he might have handled things differently. What did he realize he could have done if he had thought more clearly?

CHAPTERS 7, 8, 9 AND 10

1. What changes did Maria go through in her feelings about Tony after learning he killed her brother?

2. Why did Chino really kill Tony? To avenge Bernardo's death, to avenge his rejection by Maria, or both? Explain your answer.

3. If you had been Chino, what would you have done?

4. How did the other Jets feel about Tony afterward?

5. How did the other Jets feel about themselves and the whole incident later?

6. Why does Maria feel Tony was not doomed to the same destiny as Riff and Bernardo?

7. Why then is Tony's death the real tragedy in this tragic story?

8. How does Anita try to prove her strong friendship for Maria?

9. Anita's intentions, like Tony's, were good when she left the drugstore. What happened to cause her to change her mind? What was the result? Why did she change the message? What could she have done instead?

10. What is the meaning of the last sentence on page 120, "And if things did not change, was this the way it would always be?"

Questions were taken from guide developed by Ann C. Farnell, Roosevelt Junior High School, San Diego, California.

WHERE THE RED FERN GROWS

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Explain the Indian legend of the red fern.
2. Why does the person who is telling the story start looking back at his childhood days?
3. Describe where he had lived as a child. Would you have liked to have lived there? Why?
4. What is the first thing the boy catches with his new traps?
5. How does he get money for his hounds and how long does it take him?
6. When the boy reaches the fisherman's camp on the way back from getting his dogs he realizes that everything was all too perfect. Why?
7. Why does the boy's grandfather say his plan to catch a coon will work?
8. Billy groaned when he saw where his dogs had treed their first coon. Tell why.
9. How does Grandpa keep the coon in the tree?
10. What kind of a boy would you say Billy is?
11. What do Dan and Ann do when Billy goes home to rest up so he can finish chopping down the "big tree?"
12. Billy prays for help in felling the tree. What happens?
13. How would you describe the two dogs?
14. Tell how Old Dan manages to "climb" the tree in the Cyclone timber.
15. How does Billy get him down?
16. Usually Little Ann helps Old Dan out of trouble. Tell about the night he helps save her.
17. What does Billy's mother tell him about prayer?
18. What terrible thing happens as a result of Grandpa's bragging?
19. How does Billy prepare Little Ann for the beauty contest? What happens?
20. How does the title of the book relate to the ending?

A WRINKLE IN TIME

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. What is Tesseract? Why is it important to this story?

2. Describe Meg's father's job.

3. How would you convince Meg that she is not inferior to others?

4. Was Meg responsible for all the things that went wrong for her? Explain your answer.

5. Describe the Dark Thing.

6. Explain how love and hate were involved with It. Was anybody able to change It?

7. How would you act differently from Meg if you were in her position?

8. What do you think created the Dark Thing? How?

9. Give a description of each of the following characters. Be sure to include both a physical description and a short character sketch.

Calvin	Father
Charles Wallace	Mrs. Whatsit
Meg	Mrs. Which
Aunt Beast	Mrs. Who
The Happy Medium	

10. What are each of the five dimensions explained in Chapter Five?

11. Describe a world where everyone was the same (everyone would dress alike, look alike, eat the same things, etc.). Explain how happy people would be under those conditions or how unhappy they would be. In our world, differences between people create problems, but do they also effect our happiness? Please fully explain your ideas.

12. Meg had many wishes for things in her life to be better. Write at least five wishes you would have for our world to be a better place to live in. Explain how each would create a better situation.

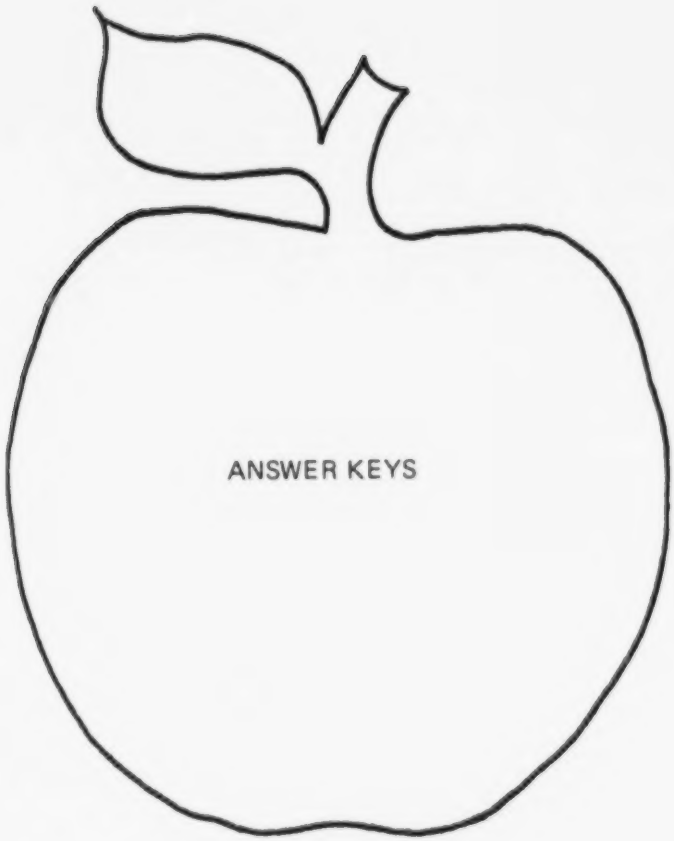
13. Science fiction stories often contain many new or unfamiliar words which the author uses to name or describe far-out things in the story. Give the meanings of the words below as they are used in this novel.

tessered	scudded
frivoling	sadist
wheedled	materialize
gamboled	raucous

Z FOR ZACHARIAH

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Describe the situation and setting in which Ann is living.
2. How does Ann get food? Heat? Water? Tell time?
3. Look up the word "Amish" in your encyclopedia and write a description of the word.
4. Describe some of the fears Ann has. Are they normal?
5. Why does Ann start writing in a composition book?
6. Who is Mr. Loomis and where does he come from?
7. Describe what his safe-suit looks like.
8. Mr. Loomis is extremely cautious but makes a near-fatal mistake. Describe it.
9. What is a Geiger Counter and how is it used in the story?
10. Describe how radiation poison affects people. How would they treat it in a hospital?
11. Where does the name "Z For Zachariah come from? What was its meaning for Ann?
12. Who is Edward? Why does Mr. Loomis keep dreaming of him?
13. How does Mr. Loomis plan to use Faro to catch Ann?
14. Ann claims that she killed Faro, but not with a gun. Explain.
15. Compare Ann's treatment of Mr. Loomis with his treatment of her.
16. Describe how Ann gets the suit from Loomis.
17. How does she convince him not to shoot her as she walks away?
18. Do you think Ann did the best thing at the end of the story when she set off on her own? Explain your answer and how you might have made a different choice.


ANSWER KEYS

ANNE FRANK: THE DIARY OF A YOUNG GIRL

PREFACE - INTRODUCTION (The Preface does not appear in all copies of the book. Some copies have a "Reader's Supplement," which contains answers to the following.)

1. A Dutch informer told the Gestapo of the hiding place and received about $1.40 for each person taken.

2. The mission of the police was to remove the Jews from Holland.

3. The police sergeant was looking for valuables and was disappointed to see only papers and the diary when he picked up Mr. Frank's briefcase.

4. That her words lived on despite her death.

5. Answers will vary.

14 JUNE - 5 JULY

1. She wants to write (she received the Diary as a birthday present) and to bring out thoughts buried deep in her heart. Answers will vary as to "paper being more patient than Man."

2. They left Germany where the Jews were being persecuted. Yes, they are fairly prosperous. Anne has many friends. She plays ping-pong and goes to the ice cream shop.

3. Jews were identified by a yellow star, had to be indoors by eight o'clock and were forbidden to visit places of entertainment. Things were still bearable because the family was together and she saw her friends.

4. Anne does very well in school but talks too much. No, she doesn't resent any of her teachers. She writes two compositions which are humorous and when she has to write a third she writes a poem which gets her back in the teacher's favor.

5. They don't want their belongings or themselves to fall into German hands.

8 JULY - 29 OCTOBER

1. Ann becomes frightened and starts to cry. The others realize it is now time to go into hiding.

2. They wear all their clothing so it will not be obvious that they are leaving.

3. Other people were afraid of helping the Jews for fear of getting into trouble themselves.

4. Two floors - W.C. means water closet or bathroom. She treats it like an adventure. She puts her collection of "film stars" and postcards on the wall.

5. Anne feels it is most oppressive to never be able to go outdoors.

6. Peter Van Daan is a soft, shy and gawky 16 year-old. Mrs. and Mrs. Van Daan quarrel and she is a hypochondriac. The Van Daans are not as close a family nor as sensitive to each other's feelings as the Franks.

7. Anne feels Mrs. Van Daan is unbearable because she is always complaining, is moody and hides things. Anne seems to be having trouble getting along and understanding her mother.

8. Anne and Peter dress up and she reads. Before she saw friends, played ping-pong and visited the ice cream shop.

9. Because of the many sermons by Mrs. Van Daan pointing out Anne's faults, she is beginning to question whether she really is so bad-mannered and selfish or if Mrs. Van Daan is in fact exaggerating everything.

10. Mrs. Van Daan thinks she is very modest and retiring. Both Mrs. Frank and Anne think she is "pushy." She gets very angry and acts like a "coarse, red-faced fishwife."

11. Miep brings them news about the Jews who are sent to concentration camps and the dreadful treatment there. They are very upset.

7 NOVEMBER - 17 NOVEMBER

1. The incident is a typical scene between sisters. Margot puts down a book she is reading and leaves the room. Anne starts reading it, Margot gets angry and Anne is hurt when her parents side with Margot. Students' answers will vary.

2. These cities are in Northern Africa. Answers will vary but perhaps it means the end of Germany's attempt to take over the world.

3. They want to help save someone else and feel they have adequate room and food. They choose Dussel because he is quiet and congenial.

4. August 14 - she states, "we were one large family."

19 NOVEMBER - 18 MAY

1. Anne feels "deserted" and finds her father can't take the place of her entire world.

2. Anne describes Dussel as a stodgy, old-fashioned disciplinarian and preacher of long, drawn-out sermons on manners. She is considered to be the most badly behaved of the three young people and as such gets lectures from him, her mother and Mrs. Van Daan.

3. Answers will vary.

4. Anne uses binoculars to look out. Dussel has opened his dental practice. They try physical training in the dark but this is not very effective except to make them sore.

13 JUNE - 9 AUGUST

1. The poem shows us that Anne's parents do care about her and they really do understand her problem of being the youngest. He suggests that they must correct her to "keep the peace." He describes her as being unhappy with nothing to wear and all her "woes."

2. The party is similar in that she gets sweets and money (from the first party) so that she can buy "The Myths of Greece and Rome" and for this party she receives a "fat book" on the mythology of Greece and Rome. The difference is that everything is on a much smaller scale and she has no contact with her school friends.

3. Answers will vary. The P.S. was to excuse the sarcasm for, as Anne explains, she had written the preceding passage in a fury.

4. She talks about the various sounds as the people go to bed. She makes you see and feel like you are there as she takes you through the night step by step. Both Margot and Mrs. Frank show literary skills in their poems. Answers as to how Anne's literary skill were developed will vary. The educational attitudes of the Franks are very positive. They all place high value upon education.

10 AUGUST - 7 JANUARY

1. Anne show how depressed she is when she talks more to herself than to others because she feels they are happy and she is not. Also, because she feels that others think her opinions are stupid she keeps them to herself. Another sign of her depression is that she doesn't enjoy eating anymore. In fact, just getting up in the morning is unpleasant for her. Finally, she is depressed because her beloved Westertoren clock bell had been taken away for war purposes.

2. On 27 November, Anne has a dream about her friend Lies in rags and reproaches herself for acting so selfishly when she (Anne) is so much better off. She thinks it has been a year of changing (physically) for her and she feels her mother has not been a mother and sympathetic to her moods.

3. Anne is looking at herself more objectively and realizing that her hateful moods were childish.

4. She needs a friend and he is the only other young person around. Answers about Margot and Anne's growth will vary.

12 JANUARY - 16 FEBRUARY

1. She is practicing dance steps and feels more supple.

2. Answers will vary but it seems that Anne is a lighthearted, cheerful person and is determined to try and be happy.

3. Margot is much calmer and does not question everything as Anne does. She is much more accepting of people and life.

4. Anne feels Margot no longer thinks of her as "a little kid who counts for nothing."

5. Answers will vary.

6. Anne decides she will remain herself but it will be difficult in such close quarters.

7. Anne is surprised that she can have a mature conversation with Peter about Boche's sex without being embarrassed.

8. Anne tells about "The Free Netherlands" which forge identity cards, supply money and hiding places. Answers will vary but most may feel the people feel that it could be them instead of the Jews who are being persecuted.

9. Anne probably wouldn't have been attracted to Peter since he is quiet and shy. Their friendship is important because they have no other young friends to talk to about their feelings and problems.

19 MARCH - 19 FEBRUARY

1. He gives her something to look forward to.

2. Anne feels she is "pretty near to being in love." She wants to be able to share her feelings with him. On March 6, she writes that she wants to help him "drive away his loneliness and mine." These feelings do seem typical and would be the basis of a truly loving relationship.

3. She feels she is more serious about life.

4. Answers will vary but Mrs. Frank says to think of all the misery in the world and be thankful you aren't sharing it and Anne thinks you should go outside and enjoy nature and the sunshine and the beauty of life.

5. Anne says "he who has courage and faith will never perish in misery!" This is touching because the people in the Annexe show much courage but perish anyway.

19 MARCH - 25 APRIL

1. Margot is missing the relationship with other people her age and needs someone to confide in. Margot is quiet and doesn't show her feelings but obviously needs friends as much as Anne.

2. Anne feels somewhat guilty that she has a friend and Margot is left out.

3. Answers will vary. Margot appears equally bright but less spontaneous than Anne.

4. Anne and Peter's parents are not too pleased with the time they spend alone.

5. The war is causing long lines for food, theft is common and so sabotage against authorities steadily increases.

6. Anne is able to express her unhappiness, fears and romantic thoughts through her writing. The question is significant when you realize she is writing something "great" as she asks that question. She does go on "living after her death" through her diary.

27 APRIL - EPILOGUE

1. Answers about the world situation will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. Answers will vary. Prejudice is an unfavorable feeling formed without knowledge. A scapegoat is a person made to bear the blame for others. Anti-semitism is hostility toward Jews. The words are also applicable today. Examples will vary.

4 - 8. These are discussion questions and answers will vary.

ARE YOU THERE, GOD? IT'S ME, MARGARET

1. Margaret's parents chose to move to New Jersey so that she could go to public school and her mother could have grass, trees and flowers in her yard.

2. Nancy thought that girls from New York matured more quickly.

3. When Margaret's father cut his fingers on the rented power mower, he decided that Moose should mow the lawn.

4. Margaret had to wear loafers without socks to belong to the secret club.

5. All the girls had to wear bras, the first girl to get her period had to tell all the others about it, each girl had to keep a Boy Book, and the club had to meet on a certain day each week.

6. Margaret wanted to be normal.

7. Margaret was disappointed when she couldn't sign her name to her test because she had studied especially hard for the test.

8. Margaret decided to do a project on religion to try to figure out which religion to be.

9. Margaret learned that in the first five rows there were eight brown hats and six black hats.

10. Margaret thought that it would be bad enough trying to act natural at a dance, but with her mother there, it would be impossible.

11. The girls no longer used their secret names and they also gave up the Boy Books.

12. Margaret thought the best part of the pageant, besides wearing the robe and carrying the flashlight, was sitting in the first row of choir seats.

13. Margaret began to feel that maybe Norman wasn't such a drip after all.

14. Margaret shared her first kiss with Philip Leroy.

15. Margaret is curious when Gretchen announces her news, but becomes angry at Nancy's announcement because she doesn't want to be different.

16. Margaret and her grandmother share secrets.

17. Margaret learned that Nancy had lied to her.

18. Margaret was unhappy because Philip had been unkind to her and Mr. Benedict had put her on the same committee with Laura Danker who was so beautiful and normal.

19. Margaret learned that Laura didn't feel normal because she was the biggest kid in the class.

20. Margaret thought God was punishing her for being unkind to Laura by having her Grandmother and Grandfather Hutchins come to visit so she couldn't go to Florida to visit her other grandmother.

21. Margaret probably said she didn't need God or religion because since her grandparents' arrival the discussion of God and religion had only made everyone angry at one another.

22. Margaret crossed the street in the middle against the light and bought a box of Teenage Softies from a boy at the drugstore.

23. Margaret's grandmother and Mr. Binamin came to offer support in behalf of Margaret's Jewish heritage while her Christian grandparents were visiting.

24. Margaret decided that she would tell her children from the beginning what religion they are so that they won't have to experiment and choose on their own.

25. Because Margaret talked to God regularly, she had a religion that was not bound by either Christian or Jewish law.

THE ARM OF THE STARFISH

1. Adam - 16, a gifted student majoring in marine biology. Dr. O'Keefe - tall, redheaded, blue-eyed marine biologist. Kali - spectacularly beautiful and sophisticated, about Adam's age. Poly - 12, redheaded, bright and loving - Dr. O'Keefe's daughter.

2. Dr. O'Keefe has discovered how the starfish grows back its arms and has used it on other life forms, including a human.

3. Answers will vary - basically, he means that he is busy, not idle and sitting around.

4. It was a strange conglomeration of old and new. (Students should give more detail.)

5. A famous Spanish painter of the 16th Century.

6. It is from a poem by Robert Frost, "Two Tramps in Mud Time." The last line says, "For Heaven and the future's sakes."

7. She goes to the restroom and is gone. The stewardess denies she ever got on the plane. The steward had grabbed her and forced her into a canvas sack and drugged her.

8. He appeals to his patriotism by saying that he is working for Washington and wants to help his country.

9. He tells him Joshua Archer has had to go back to the Embassy and has asked Dr. Ball to take Adam to Gaea. Adam was told not to leave and his instinct tells him not to believe Ball.

10. One bad person in a group doesn't make everyone bad and one good doesn't make everyone good.

11. The dolphin Macrina, who has had her flipper regenerated.

12. He wants Adam to make up his own mind.

13. A middle aged spider.

14. Because he doesn't want them misused.

15. She asks him to help her because she knows her father is doing things that aren't right.

16. She turns him around and heads him for shore when the shark comes.

17. His passport. It has Joshua's phone numbers in it and Kali calls him. Joshua meets Adam at the Sao Juan Chrysostom and is killed.

18. He wants to avoid the appearance of an international incident which Cutter would not hesitate to exploit.

19. Her arm is badly torn by a shark, Adam saves her and her father insists that Dr. O'Keefe try to use his regeneration technique on her arm.

THE ARM OF THE STARFISH

1. CC
2. K
3. O
4. A
5. S
6. F
7. DD
8. M
9. D
10. V
11. Y
12. L
13. AA
14. H
15. Q
16. X
17. C
18. B
19. I
20. W
21. Z
22. T
23. J
24. N
25. E
26. R
27. U
28. P
29. G

BLACK BEAUTY

PART I

1. Beauty was brought up in a stable belonging to a fine gentleman. He was given good food, good lodging and kind words. Ginger was taken from her mother when she was a colt and put with a lot of other colts. She received food and shelter but no kindness. Boys passing by threw stones and caused the colts to be wild. When she was broken, it was with cruelty, using a whip and spurs.

2. Beauty's brother Rob Roy fell and had to be shot. The rider, George Gordon, was killed.

3. Beauty wants to be free to run out in a field.

4. Merrylegs is very careful of the young girls and the little ones as he "teaches them to ride." When the boys used a willow stick he "rose up on his hind legs and let him slip off behind."

5. Sir Oliver's tail has been cut off for show and he can no longer brush the flies of his sides and hind legs.

6. Beauty senses something is wrong with the bridge and refuses to cross it. If they had crossed it, they would have gone into the river and possibly drowned.

7. The farmer's son is a bully and a braggart. He pulls wings off flies.

8. The boy, Joe Green, doesn't know how to care for a horse. He gives him cold water and doesn't cover him with a blanket. Beauty becomes very ill.

9. He compares wickedness to ignorance. He tells of Bill Starkey who frightens his brother into idiocy; young ladies who leave the hothouse door open and kill the plants; Martha Mulwash who accidentally kills a baby through ignorance.

10. The mistress becomes ill and must go to a warm country.

PART II

1. The bearing rein holds the horse's head up high. Both horses hate it. Max says it is shortening his life and it will shorten Beauty's life, too.

2. Lizzie bolts, tries to leap a wide dike and falls. Lady Anne is knocked out.

3. Reuben Smith was gentle and clever in caring for horses. He was handsome, a good scholar and had pleasant manners. His one fault was his drinking. Beauty picks up a sharp stone in his foot and Reuben is too drunk to notice. Beauty falls and Reuben is thrown off and killed.

4. Beauty's knees are broken and scarred and the Earl doesn't want him that way. Beauty is sold to pull carriages.

5. Beauty is supposed to be getting corn with his food but the groom's son is stealing the corn.

6. Smirk doesn't clean the stable and doesn't put dry straw down, nor does he exercise Beauty.

PART III

1. Beauty is not used to London and is upset by the noise, the hurry, the crowds of horses, carts and carriages.

2. He refuses to take extra money for getting the young man to the train.

3. He feels he and his horses need a day of rest. He wants to spend the day with his family and in worship.

4. Mrs. Briggs thinks Jerry's cab is nice and clean and the pace is just right.

5. He says, "if we see cruelty or wrong that we have the power to stop and do nothing, we make ourselves sharers in the guilt."

6. Ginger no longer has her beautiful arched and glossy neck, her legs are swollen, the joints out of shape, her face is full of suffering and she has a cough.

7. Jerry is told to wait outside on New Year's Eve for customers to finish a card party. It is cold, windy and rainy. He waits two and one-half hours and becomes very ill as a result.

8 His mouth was "as full of teeth as a bulldog's" and his voice "was as hoarse as the grinding of cartwheels over gravel stones."

9. The perfect rest, the good food, the soft turf and gentle exercise restore him.

10. Beauty returns to the groom, Joe Green, who as a young boy didn't cover him properly and almost caused his death.

BLACK HEARTS IN BATTERSEA

1. Simon is a fifteen year old orphan, bright-eyed, black-haired and artistic. Dido Twite is an impish, dirt-crusted youngster about eight or nine, with sharp eyes of a pale, washed-out blue and no eyebrows or eyelashes to speak of. Sophie is a pretty young girl who works as the duchess's maid. She is cheerful and kind-hearted.

2. The story takes place in London, in the late summer over one hundred years ago.

3. He recognizes the view out of the window which Dr. Field had described in his letter.

4. They are a group who wanted to dethrone King James and bring back the pretender, young Prince George of Hanover.

5. Someone has suspended clotheslines between the Grecian columns and clothes are dangling all around.

6. He is French, hardly more than 3 feet, 6 inches tall, and extraordinarily whiskery, with snapping black eyes. He is a character and has Simon doing a sketch of him on the wall.

7. He has no interest in being an artist, feels it is not the occupation of a gentleman. Simon helps him with his sketches.

8. Tod had been the street urchin who took his letter and Mrs. Grotch had misdirected him.

9. They were friends in the poor farm.

10. He is up on a painter's cradle hanging from the roof of the castle.

11. He was a keen natural scientist and molds were his passion. Damp produces mold.

12. He finds an arsenal of muskets.

13. He is afraid everyone will be arrested and he won't find Dr. Field.

14. Jabwing hides the Duke's watch in the pocket of Simon's jacket. Simon sees him doing it and removes the watch.

15. Sophie rolls an embroidery into a rope and the Duke climbs down to the box below. It is then used like a "net" to catch the Duchess and Sophie as they jump into it.

16. Their barge sinks. Simon and the students from the Art Academy see what is happening and rescue them.

17. She means money or price.

18. Simon would have a long journey over water. Justin would meet a long-lost relative. Sophie would be lucky all her life. Dido would be giving Simon and Sophie a present containing sorrow and happiness.

19. Simon is kidnapped and goes by boat, the Dark Dew. Justin finds out he is really Buckle's son and meets his mother. Sophie finds out she is the Duke and Duchess's niece and Simon's sister. Dido is lost in the storm but helps Simon and Sophie discover they are brother and sister and the nephew and niece of the Duke.

20. He has been cast off on the island where Mrs. Buckle lives and is living like a hermit.

21. They both have the Battersea tuft, a white tuft of hair among their black hair.

22. Simon takes the hot air balloon and they fly away just before the explosives go off and the castle is destroyed.

23.

1. F
2. B
3. H
4. D
5. I
6. A
7. K
8. N
9. M
10. E
11. L
12. J
13. G
14. C

THE BOY WHO COULD MAKE HIMSELF DISAPPEAR

CHAPTERS 1 - 6

1. Mr. Baxter spent most of his time on business and neglects his family. Roger throws away the letter because he knows his father isn't interested in him.

2. Roger is impressed with the fast pace of life in New York and the crowdedness.

3. The author indents to show Roger is daydreaming or in a reverie. The italics show Roger's unspoken thoughts. The flashbacks are used in movies.

4. Roger recalls other divorces to make himself feel better; that others are in the same boat.

5. Roger feels "ill-equipped" because Mr. Rawlings is sarcastic and has excellent diction which contrasts with Roger's speech defect.

6. Roger dislikes Jerry Jeeks because he makes demands on Mr. Baxter's time. He also affects a speech defect as a source of comedy. Miss Madison wants him to express his hostility. When Roger gets angry he is irrational, like a wild animal.

7. Roger's speech defect doesn't have a physical basis. He may feel it is physical because of the styptic pencil burning his mouth. His mother likes to punish him and his father cares more about their guests than about Roger.

CHAPTERS 7 - 11

1. Mrs. Baxter hits Roger a lot and blames him, says he is "hateful" and "obstinate." Answers will vary but a good guess is that she is jealous. Roger Tunnell seems an ideal father figure. Tunnell's wartime experience shows Roger that someone who had a worse speech problem could overcome it.

2. Mrs. Baxter wants Roger to beg and battle for the money to show her power. His parents paid very little attention to him. Mrs. Baxter is a real sadist.

3. Miss Madison is angry because Roger, who needs kindness, had met another sadist as his babysitter.

4. Mr. Baxter is going through the motions of being an interested father.

5. Dr. Clemm suggests his defect, which resembles baby talk, may be an attempt to get the love and comforting that a baby usually gets. Roger thinks she is right.

6. The running man shows Roger that few people are concerned about what happens to others.

7. Mrs. Baxter doesn't want Roger to have any enjoyment at all.

8. If someone stands up to Mr. Rawling, he backs down. He doesn't like rich people.

9. Roger blows up at Mr. Rawling because he identifies with Appleton's stutter.

CHAPTERS 12 - 15

1. Mr. Baxter is very insensitive and has no sense of the joy of living. Mrs. Baxter would rather see her son hurt than be proven wrong.

2. Roger learns that other people have bad troubles, too. Very few people have ever been kind to him.

3. Seeing the matador's strength makes him resolve to be strong. Instead of praising Roger for the advance he has made, his father dismisses it.

4. It may be he doesn't want to create the impression that he pities Appleton or he may forget to be sensitive because he has encountered so much.

5. Roger is afraid of Mr. Rawling and fears reprisal for his behavior; he has had enough bad treatment in the real world and wants to get out of it.

CHAPTERS 16 - 23

1. Roger is regressing toward infancy and losing touch with present day reality. He had thought his conquest of his speech defect would mark the beginning of a new life but it didn't.

2. Babies can't talk correctly, either. The black woman has slurred speech where she drops r's and no one "makes a federal case of it."

3. Roger is convinced he can never succeed.

4. Even though Pat Bentley is ill, she thinks of pleasing Roger. Central Park is notorious for robberies and muggings. Pat knows Roger has a crush on her and wants him to know that she appreciates it.

5. Roger has been losing his hold on reality and has been brought back to the real world through his contacts with Pat and the teenagers at the Museum of Modern Art. During his two days in the city he withdrew from reality or "disappeared." He doesn't want to go back to his family at all.

6. He has been made to feel so bad and guilty he assumes he must be a criminal. Dr. Clemm thinks by hitting Roger, Mrs. Baxter has reduced his chances of returning to reality.

7. Roger Tunnell weeps because he knows what it is to suffer and to fight back.

THE CONTENDER

1. Alfred disagrees with James and feels that they are taking a risk.

2. By going to the movies, Alfred can escape from the problems of reality and the life he faces.

3. Alfred has a conscience, some hope for the future and a desire to lead a better life.

4. Donatelli explains to Alfred all the hard work ahead of him and how he must develop a strong attitude to "stick it out."

5. Donatelli thinks that Alfred is not ready yet and will get hurt. Alfred thinks he is ready and needs to prove it to himself and others.

6. Lou Epstein feels that crooked people, television and too many fights have hurt boxing.

7. The crowd boos Alfred even though he won the fight. They had wanted a harder, bloodier fight.

8. Donatelli thought that Spoon didn't "have it" and would only get hurt.

9. Uncle Wilson wanted Jeff to go to Africa to learn about Black history, then come back and get an impressive job with a big company.

10. Jelly Bean has a weight problem.

11. Alfred feels bad because he has hurt Griffin.

12. Alfred is able to stay in the fight and take much punishment. This proves to him that he has been a "contender." Alfred loses but that was not important to him.

13. Alfred looks for Jim in the cave in the park which they used as a hide out in earlier days.

14. James is cut, hurt and in need of a "fix."

15. Alfred wants to cure James of his addiction and then work with young people in a recreation center.

16. In the beginning, Alfred is concerned mostly with himself. He worries about his own fate. By the end of the story, Alfred has learned to be concerned about others and will make sacrifices for the sake of others.

instinct - being able to react without thinking
perpetual - on-going, everlasting
concentrate - able to think only of the matter at hand
unanimous - everyone agreeing
suave - cool, smooth
tension - pressure, tight feelings
listlessness - not caring, unenthusiastic
amateur - unpaid and under different rules than the professionals.

DINKY HOCKER SHOOTS SMACK

1. Dinky is fourteen, about 5'4", weighs 165 and likes the bizarre. Tucker is tall, gangly, with chin length black hair, blue eyes and glasses. He spends his time in the library with little relationships with friends. P. John is 6 feet tall, with red hair, red-apple cheeks, and weighs 220 pounds. He is outspoken, bright, and ultra-conservative. Natalia is "old-fashioned" looking, pretty with long black hair, pale skin, green eyes and has been in a special school for emotional problems. She talks in rhymes when upset.

2. Dinky explodes and makes her parents realize she needs attention and love. Tucker is relating to friends and recognizing his parents as people. P. John has lost weight, is less dictatorial, less prejudiced and less unforgiving.

3. Dinky goes back to food when upset as Marcus goes back to drugs.

4. He meant to get to know him before deciding whether he liked him or not.

5. Answers will vary. Most will agree because Mrs. Hocker is very opinionated.

6. The are both "do gooders" to the neglect of their families.

7. Dinky eats because she has no friends and a poor self-image. P. John provides her with friendship and an incentive to lose weight.

8. The family says that Dinky is an affectionate nickname. However, it is cruel because she is not small.

9. Tucker is able to talk with Mrs. Hocker even though he is very upset over her handling of the Christmas party.

10. She picks the same book and the same quote that caused them to meet.

11. They play a "balloon" game using written lead-in statements such as, "I wish . . . ."

12. Answers will vary, but she is insensitive and prejudges all the teenagers with her negative thinking.

13. He was really allergic to not working and not to the cat.

14. Her mother had a mental breakdown and her father committed suicide.

15. If you live in the past you aren't accomplishing anything in the present.

16. Dinky gets heavier and retreats into a world of fish. P. John comes by to see her and her mother "surprises" her by letting him see her (weighing a ton) as he has become very thin. Dinky then writes, "Dinky Hocker shoots smack" all over town on the night her mother receives a Good Samaritan award.

FREAKY FRIDAY

1. Ellen Andrews is 35, has brown hair and eyes, is pretty with a good figure.

2. She is a very strict mother. Examples: she makes Annabel eat good food, keep her room neat, trim her hair and is strict about her social life.

3. She spends thirty minutes putting on make-up.

4. She has to try to account for $45 her mother spent the day before.

5. Boris is a neighbor boy. He is fourteen, has chestnut hair, and hazel eyes and Annabel thinks he's "beautiful" and she "loves" him.

6. Boris thinks Annabel is not much and is a "bad seed."

7. Annabel overloads it and it throws soapsuds all over the floor.

8. Call HER mother.

9. Shirts, rugs, hose, sneakers and jacks.

10. Red tights between books, marshmallows, melted wax on china, apple core and pants under the bed.

11. Annabel fires Mrs. Schmauss.

12. She hears all her teachers comments about her lack of maturity and waste of her fine mind. Her English teacher bursts into tears because she has "failed" as a teacher and the school psychologist feels it must be Annabel's home environment at fault.

13. Annabel's gang is having a meeting (without Annabel) and has rearranged all the living room furniture.

14. She thinks he is kidnapped and calls the police. They think she is crazy especially when she tells them she's only thirteen and in her mother's body.

15. They think they are a plain clothed detective and a matron.

16. She gets her hair cut, goes to a French restaurant, buys some clothes and gets her braces off.

17. She finds out her father hates Larchmont (she has told her grandmother they'd spend the month of July). She also wants to be around Boris for the summer.

18. He doesn't recognize her but when Ape Face tells him who she is he admits she looks pretty.

THE HOBBIT

1. A hobbit is a quiet little person, smaller than a dwarf, who is beardless and fat. They dress in bright colors, wear no shoes because they have leathery, wooly feet and can disappear.

2. Hobbits live in comfortable hobbit-holes, tubed shaped tunnels built into the side of a hill.

3. Bilbo Baggins is a hobbit about 50 years old, well-to-do and respectable. He is small and can get through the entrance to the treasure.

4. Gandalf is an old adventuresome wizard. He has a long white beard which hangs down below his waist and long, bushy eyebrows. Thorin is an enormously important dwarf. He is the grandson of the King Under the Mountain. His full name is Thorin Oakenshield.

5. Gandalf marks a sign on Baggin's green front door. It says, "Burglar wants a good job, plenty of excitement and reasonable reward."

6. Terms for Bilbo's services: Cash on delivery, up to and not exceeding one-fourteenth of total profits. All travel expenses guaranteed. Funeral expenses defrayed by Thorin & Co.

7. Thorin & Co. plan to go to Lonely Mountain and recover the treasure from the dragon.

8. The red light was a fire with three trolls sitting by it. Bilbo tried to pick a purse from one of the troll's pocket, the purse squeaked and the troll grabbed Bilbo. The dwarfs came to find him and they got caught by the trolls. Gandalf turns the trolls to stone.

9. Great ugly-looking goblins grab the ponies, the dwarfs and Bilbo. Bilbo's shouts warn Gandalf who eventually rescues them. Answers will vary.

10. Bilbo finds a tiny ring of metal and puts it into his pocket. It later saves him from being eaten by Gollem because Gollem can't guess that he has it in his pocket. It makes the wearer invisible.

11. Gollem was a small slimy creature living in the cave on a lake. He wants to eat Bilbo but asks riddles and Bilbo wins.

12. The Wild Wargs were evil wolves who lived over the Edge of the Wild on the borders of the unknown. They trapped the dwarfs, Gandalf and Bilbo up in trees. Gandalf finally throws flaming pine cones at the wolves to chase them away. The Goblins put a ring of burning brush around the bottom of the trees to smoke the dwarfs out. The Lord of the Eagles spots the smoke and gets his birds to save them.

13. Gandalf once healed the Lord of the Eagles from an arrow wound.

14. Answers will vary.

15. The "Somebody" is Beorn, the skin-changer who changes from a man to a huge black bear.

16. Gandalf has the dwarfs arrive every five minutes and tells Beorn bits of their story between each arrival to get him interested and so he won't know how many dwarfs there are in the group.

17. The woods are dark and gloomy with huge moths, spiders, bats and cobwebs. There is an enchanted black stream which puts you to sleep.

18. Mr. Baggins kills a giant spider with his sword. He also saves the dwarfs from the spider colony by using the magic ring which makes him invisible.

19. Bilbo wears the ring, becomes invisible and takes the guards' keys. He then helps the dwarfs hide in some wine barrels which the elves push into a river. This gets them away to Long Lake.

20. Smaug was a vast red-golden, fire-breathing dragon with huge bat-like wings, armored scales and a huge coiled tail. Bilbo tricks him into showing his chest where he has an unprotected spot. An old thrush heards Bilbo telling about it, gives the information to the Bard, who shoots the dragon with an arrow.

21. Bilbo had found the beautiful Arkenstone of Thrain which Thorin wants. He gives it to the Bard to help him negotiate with Thorin.

22. Answers will vary; the Goblins and Wolves come to attack the elves and dwarfs. The Goblins are winning until the Eagles and Beorn join in and defeat them. Thorin is badly injured but makes peace with Bilbo before he dies. Dain becomes King and the treasure is divided.

23. Bilbo arrives home to find an auction of his belongs as Bilbo is believed dead.

HITCHHIKE

1. He has promised to take her back-packing and has had to postpone it for two weeks because of business.

2. Answers will vary.

3. Her best friend Leila was going, it has riding and skiing, and is close to a boy's school.

4. She is blonde, slightly chubby and slightly "square" according to the kids. She tries pot and doesn't like it. She is outspoken and stubborn.

5. A "cool" friend, Betty Morse, suggests she hitch home and spend her air fare on something that will really make her father angry. She tells her to get a full-length fake leopard coat.

6. Some boys in an alley have set fire to the dog's tail and she throws her sweater on the flames to put it out. The boys take her $100 air fare for the dog.

7. She tries to take it to the vet for treatment and then to the pound but she goes back and gets him so he won't be destroyed.

8. They feel the ban against hitchhiking is just to please the parents who pay the school's fees and that kids could get hurt just as easily by being hit by a car.

9. He is young, small, black and resembles a retriever.

10. He is middle-aged, with graying dark hair, a beaky nose and a sardonic look. He drives a dark red foreign car.

11. His daughter, who was about Pud's age, ran away three years ago and he has never heard from her. He wants Pud to tell him why.

12. She is uncomfortable with him even though he treats her well. She gets up very early and leaves while he is asleep.

13. She feels more comfortable with kids and she thinks they are about her age.

14. The boys won't let her very far out of their sight and then she notices the sun is setting and that means they are not heading east but southwest.

15. They threaten to cut his throat in front of her.

16. The boys tie her up and put her in a loft while they argue about how to get her father to pay for her. They start drinking and she manages to get loose and run to a nearby farmhouse.

17. He is an Air Force pilot and retired general and chairman of the board of an airline. She feels sorry that he is being detained for picking her up when all he wanted was to talk about his daughter.

18. They will be put out of circulation for awhile.

19. Pud thinks that if she hadn't asked for a ride the boys might not have kidnapped her. She feels she may have been the cause of the trouble.

20. He hopes his daughter will feel he has been punished enough and will contact him.

IT'S NOT THE END OF THE WORLD

1. The Newman family consisted of Bill, the father, Ellie, mother, and the children: Jeff (14), Karen (12), and Amy (6). The big problem was that the parents were always fighting.

2. Karen's Day Book was her diary (no lock) and she rated how good or bad a day was by giving it a letter grade.

3. Debbie was Karen's best firend.

4. Karen's mom told the children that she and their father were divorcing.

5. The day after Karen heard the news she pretended to be sick and stayed home from school.

6. The first night out with their dad, they went to the Howard Johnson for dinner and then went to see their dad's new apartment.

7. Karen's Aunt Ruth told Debbie's mother about the divorce at the market.

8. Garfa was Karen's father's father. He was coming to try to persuade Karen's parents to work things out. He wanted them to take a vacation.

9. Karen used to think if you wanted a divorce you just got it. Now she realized that special reasons are needed and that each state has different rules.

10. Karen thought the reason for the divorce might either be her mom's interest in antiques or her cooking. Karen's mom told her they were divorcing because they didn't love each other any more.

11. Karen's father would see the kids on Sundays and Wednesdays for dinner.

12. Karen's dad's new apartment was upstairs and "just like a magazine picture." Everything was brown and white and very modern. Val was a girl about Karen's age who lived downstairs.

13. Val's parents were divorced, too. She recommended "The Boys and Girls Book About Divorce."

14. Answers will vary; Jeff was getting rebellious and snappy.

15. Karen's plan was to try to get sick.

16. Her new job was being a receptionist at Global Insurance Co.

17. The Newmans would have been married 16 years. Karen's mom cried and her dad told her not to think of it as a special day anymore.

18. Aunt Ruth said it had been six or seven years that things had been bad. Karen's idea was that her parents unhappiness had something to do with six-year-old Amy.

19. Karen's father would leave for Las Vegas to spend six weeks with Garfa to get the divorce.

20. Jeff had an argument with his mom at the Howard Johnson about ordering breaded shrimp. He then left and disappeared.

21. They argued and her mother broke one of her best antique china babies.

22. Karen became hysterical and couldn't stop screaming until her dad slapped her. Her parents said it was just because they were so upset about Jeff.

23. Karen went to talk to Jeff's friend Petey Mansfield.

24. Jeff described running away by saying, "It stinks."

25. They would have to sell the house and move because of the divorce.

26. Debbie gave Karen two pictures of herself making monkey faces.

THE LONG BLACK COAT

1. The first two pages describe a robbery of a vault by three men who are then on their way to Vietnam. It is in italics because it takes place before the story begins.

2. The author takes the reader next to a cemetery where Phil Brant is remembering the funeral of his brother, Vinnie, killed near Danang. It had taken place a year ago and Phil is seeing his grandfather and the wet face of Vinnie's girlfriend, Edna Walsh. It was raining and the sound of a bugle playing taps lingers in Phil's mind.

3. Vinnie Grant is the older brother of Phil Brant. He is a loner, tall and hard with wide powerful shoulders.He has small glinting gray eyes and tight lips.

   Phil Brant is almost 18, tall and well built. He has long dark brown hair, large gray eyes which are questioning and sensitive.

   Len Brant is the two brother's grandfather, a hard-working man who is lean and weathered. He has a garage, but longs to be back on the Nebraska farm.

   Ed Madigan is a beefy man in his late twenties. He is shorter than Phil and built like a bull, with blue eyes, a flat nose and a scar over one thin eyebrow. His left ear is battered and twisted out of shape. He was in Vietnam with Vinnie.

   Joe Dawson was also in Vietnam with Vinnie. He is tall and straight with short blonde hair. He is unpleasantly soft and cold.

4. Phil tries to smoke a cigarette and thinks he hears Vinnie telling him to be an athlete and not to smoke. Phil is very dependent upon Vinnie. The cigarette is not enjoyable because his brother disapproved.

5. Phil's father left the family when Phil was small, and his mother took Phil and Vinnie and went to Brooklyn to live with Len. His mother died not long afterward.

6. You learn the story takes place in Brooklyn when Madigan approaches Phil and asks him (page 16). The man mentions Phil living in a brownstone, yet he could not possibly see any of the buildings from where they are standing.

7. Vinnie asked Phil to keep his clothes until he is out of the war and able to wear them. After waiting eighteen months, he is to look in the coat pocket and read the note telling him what to do if Vinnie doesn't return.

8. Phil hears someone walking on the roof. When he goes up, he finds water in the inside bolt and then hears someone going downstairs and out the front door. Phil feels sure it is the stranger he met earlier (Madigan).

9. Phil realizes Vinnie could never love anyone. He feels desperately sorry for the way Vinnie lived his life.

10. Phil doesn't want to involve Len in something Vinnie has done.

11. Phil meets a very sympathetic bus driver who has a son Phil's age who is a late-in-life baby. The driver tells how much his youngest son means to his mother and asks Phil if he should follow his son's urging and let his hair grow.

12. Phil is worried about meeting the policemen because he is standing in front of an apartment house after midnight and has a tire iron.

13. Phil doesn't want to learn what Vinnie has done because he is afraid it will destroy his memory of his brother.

14. Phil thinks Madigan and Dawson take his watch because they know what it means to him. Vinnie had given it to him and had paid $120 for it.

15. Len describes Vinnie as full of ideas and tricks. He says he is mean and hard and does mean things that Phil doesn't know about. He says he will get Phil killed because he is mean and selfish.

16. Phil dreams Vinnie is telling him about the coat, and is about to read the note to him, but won't because he no longer trusts him. Vinnie says Phil has been listening to Len and those "two punks."

17. The author uses quotation marks to show the conversation between the two brothers in Phil's dream.

18. Edna tells Phil that Vinnie had robbed a bank on the Coast with Dawson and Madigan. She also says that Vinnie is a liar and he used the two men as he is now using her. Edna feels she has no proof and nothing has been done to her. She tells Phil they are fighting smoke.

19. While Phil was seeing Edna, his apartment was completely taken apart.

20. Phil feels he could hate his brother for bringing the problems to him and Len.

21. Phil smells Vinnie's pipe tobacco. The apartment is quiet and he finds Edna strangled, lying on the bedroom floor.

POSTSCRIPT

1. Madigan and Dawson beat Phil up and burn him with a cigarette. He is terrified, but becomes fierce and stubborn and tells them he knows where the package is but will never tell them.

2. Vinnie has not stolen money, but had stolen two valuable stamps that Edna had innocently told him about. The stamps were on the envelope in the pocket of the long black coat.

3. Phil agrees to go to Vinnie because he learns that Vinnie cares about nothing and he can't stand the agony in his eyes. Phil believes Vinnie only cares about him.

4. Dawson follows them to the airport and shoots Vinnie. The police then shoot Dawson.

5. Phil covers Vinnie up as he is dying and says he is cold. He pulls the long black coat tighter around Vinnie.

6. The final irony in the Postscript is that the stamps which caused four murders were not valuable but were fakes.

OLD YELLER

CHAPTER 1

1. Travis uses the phrase "wear to a frazzle" as a threat to get little Arliss to work for him.

2. In the book, "dog run" is used to describe a place where freshly killed meat is hung to dry.

CHAPTERS 2 - 4

1. Travis felt guilty about only wounding the doe and causing it to suffer.

2. During the bull fight, Old Yeller ran into the woods when Travis wanted him to attack.

CHAPTERS 5 - 6

1. Mrs. Coates is interested in Bud's information about the theft of food.

2. Travis begins to accept Bud Searcy when Bud says he will not tell that Old Yeller has been stealing food.

CHAPTERS 9 - 11

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

CHAPTERS 12 - 13

1. It is humorous because Lizbeth is described as one who would "pitch right in and do her part" when people needed help. This is the opposite of Bud Searcy.

CHAPTERS 14 - 16

1. Travis means that he is not faking.

2. Answers will vary.

SUPPLEMENTAL ANSWER KEY

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. d
5. b
6. a
7. a
8. c
9. b
10. d
11. a
12. b
13. a
14. d

1. t
2. f
3. f
4. t
5. f
6. t
7. f
8. f
9. t
10. f

11. t
12. t
13. f
14. f
15. t
16. t
17. f
18. t
19. t
20. f

THE OUTSIDERS

CHAPTERS 1 - 4

1. He is interested in books and movies, he is not as happy-go-lucky as Soda, not as serious and responsible as Darry.

2 The Greasers are poor, long-haired, dress in jeans and leather jackets. The Socs are wealthy, short-haired, dress in sports jackets.

3. He is a loner and risks getting beaten up.

4. Answers will vary.

5. He loves him and feels responsible for him.

6. Although Dallas is an exception, they want to behave decently with girls. The fighting can be violent.

7. They rarely feel anything and their main problem is that they are always looking for something to satisfy them and not finding it.

8. He is so terrified that he will be beaten up that he is not completely sane. Pony gets a creepy premonition that something bad will happen when they enter the church.

CHAPTERS 5 - 8

1. His hair is a mark of is identity as a Greaser.

2. Answers will vary.

3. Novels that enable us to escape from our present circumstances.

4. He doesn't care whether he lives or dies.

5. Probably to put an end to the fighting: she likes some of the Greasers.

6. Partly because the children need help and partly because they feel they may be responsible for the fire. Pony's view of Dallas is wrong. No, because people have differing opinions and prejudices.

7. Pony realizes that much of Darry's "coldness" resulted from the fear of losing another person he loved.

8. People are not villains one minute and heroes the next.

9. That Johnny is to be charged with manslaughter, but that Cherry and Randy, the Socs, will testify that it was self-defense.

10. A. He is not going to take part in it.
    B. It wouldn't change anything.
    C. His parents never exercised parental control
    D. That a Soc can be a person, too

11. A. He now wants to live.
B. He has not been able to live enough at 16.
C. Answers will vary.

12. A. He is going to rumble (p. 110).
B. It's better to be a Soc than a Greaser.
C. Something bad will happen.
D. The author increases suspense.

13. They are both sensitive despite their social and economic differences.

CHAPTERS 9 - 12

1. They are contests, get rid of aggression, tests of strength. Next answers will vary.

2. They are real juvenile delinquents and future convicts. The Greasers need the help of the "Brumly guys" in future fights. Next answers will vary.

3. A. The Socs are well-dressed.
B. People go by looks.
The next answers will vary.

4. A. Darry is ashamed in front of his ex-teammate Paul to be on the side of the Greasers.
B. Pony thinks both Darry and Paul should be ashamed because the Greaser-Soc hatred is artificial.
C. Don't worry about other people, worry about yourself.

5. Answers will vary.

6. Pony can't face reality because it is too terrible to face. Other answers will vary.

7. The hearing is nothing like trials on TV. Other answers will vary.

8. A. Pony has changed; he has gone through so much that he is becoming hard and, if pushed, he would have used the broken bottle as a weapon.
B. Most students will feel Pony would not.
C. Johnny has sensed the hardening and warns Pony to fight it.
D. He wants to save others from the fate of Bob, Darry and Johnny.

9. Tulsa. It could be any large city.

P. S. WRITE SOON

1. One would think that Tanner is a young girl who likes to play baseball and write to her pen pal.

2. Tanner is the youngest in a family of successful people. Her oldest brother is returning home with his new wife and Tanner decides not to like her. Also, Tanner is not a baseball player as she wears a brace on her leg.

3. Tanner named her brace Fenhagen after a nurse she didn't like in the hospital.

4. Tanner reacted negatively to Cheryl from the time she heard Jon was going to marry Cheryl. Once Tanner met Cheryl, she continued to be negative. Tanner refused to give Cheryl a chance to be nice to her.

5. Tanner described to Jessie Lee a large, formal wedding when, in fact, Jon and Cheryl were married before returning home.

6. She likes the city and is glad she lives there. She seems to dislike the country and looks down on Cheryl's original home.

7. After seeing an area which is open for "urban homesteading" where homes are sold for $1, Tanner suggested Jon and Cheryl buy one and fix it up. Answers will vary but may include Cheryl being pregnant, Tanner going mountain climbing and Cheryl having fixed up the apartment with antiques.

8. She planned to give the cat to Cheryl. She was angry with Cheryl when Cheryl didn't give her candy like she told Marikate she would. In another fantasy she gave the kitten to a little boy.

9. Cheryl tried to help her when Tanner was sick, didn't mention the M & M's to her parents, gave her a nightgown for the slumber party, and agreed with her about people needing dreams.

10. Tanner was afraid to return to the hospital where she'd been confined after her accident. Her family encouraged her to go. Only Cheryl expressed Tanner's feelings of fear, but Tanner refused to admit her true feelings. Tanner described the trip in a letter to Jessie Lee.

11. The letter said Jessie Lee was coming to visit Tanner. Tanner showed it to Cheryl because she knew Cheryl wouldn't laugh.

12. Tanner wrote to Jessie Lee and told her the truth about herself and her family. Jessie Lee said she wanted to get to know the real Tanner.

13. Tanner was creating a story of the way she wanted her life to be. Tanner wanted to be able to play baseball. Also, she felt as if she had to live up to her family.

CHARACTER IDENTIFICATION

1. D
2. A
3. F
4. G
5. H
6. B
7. E
8. C

RUMBLE FISH

1. The first and last chapters take place in the present and the rest take place in the past.

2. He tells him he looks like his dead brother but the author doesn't tell you who he is referring to until the book's end.

3. Answers will vary.

4. Answers will vary.

5. Answers will vary.

6. Answers will vary.

7. Rusty-James wants to look like Motorcycle Boy because he is special and respected by everyone.

8. Rusty-James is afraid of being alone.

9. Rusty-James was left alone in the house for three days when he was two years old.

10. Steve is smart, not tough and resembles a rabbit. Rusty-James is fourteen, tough and not very smart. Motorcycle Boy is seventeen, crazy about motorcycles, is considered "cool," is color-blind and periodically goes deaf because of concussions received in motorcycle wrecks.

11. Rusty-James' father is a drunk and on welfare. He had been to law school but now does nothing and ignores his sons most of the time.

12. The Little Leaguers are a "peewee" branch of a local gang.

13. Biff is older (sixteen) and a rival. He challenges Rusty-James to a fight, then pulls a switchblade. Rusty-James' friends hand him a bike chain to even things up and he eventually wins. Biff is high on pills and stabs Rusty-James in the side after the fight.

14. Biff Wilcox and his gang run Cleveland.

15. Rust-James says the coach hopes "my rep" as a tought will rub off on him. The coach offers him $5 to beat up a "mouthy" kid who is giving the coach trouble.

16. He likes "control."

17. He has the sensation of leaving his body and looking down on it.

18. He means Rusty-James keeps getting knocked around and has no plans.

19. He resembles the Fonz on "Happy Days" because he likes his motorcycle and is always "cool."

20. Rumble refers to gang fights and Motorcycle Boy calls the Siamese fighting fish Rumble Fish because they must be kept alone or they will kill each other.

THE SLAVE DANCER

1. The setting is New Orleans, by the Mississippi River, where it is damp. Jessie and his mother and sister live in a one room brick and timber home.

2. Jessie's father drowned in the Mississippi River working on a snagboat, helping to clear away the tree stumps and hidden debris.

3. They want him to play his fife to keep the slaves moving and healthy.

4. To Africa to pick up a load of slaves.

5. He finds a cockroach crawling on his leg..

6. He fetches rum and tea for the captain, heaves wastes over the ship's side, mends the sail or tracks the rats.

7. Stout steals an egg, is spotted in the dark and turns in Purvis as the one who did it. Purvis is then flogged.

8. A confined place where the black chiefs keep the slaves chained up, ready for trade.

9. She had the fever and was dying; she would have infected the rest of the slaves. Stout tormented her until she fell in a fit.

10. Answers will vary - he really hates himself and his function on the ship.

11. He finds a freedom in his mind by imagining he was somewhere else and he dreams of home.

12. Spark shoots a black slave and kills the profit.

13. Stout throws Jessie's fife into the hold with the slaves and makes Jessie go down and get it.

14. They have swollen bellies, hollow eyes, thin and wrinkled legs. They barely spoke.

15. Answers will vary - he basically has no home or family.

16. It is a real room, twice as spacious as the crew's quarters.

17. Answers will vary - probably the captain wants to show off for the boy.

18. They are thrown overboard so the ship's crew will not be found with slaves aboard. Jessie and the other boy hide in the hold.

19. They grab onto a piece of the boom and, kicking their feet, made for the shore.

20. Daniel is an old black slave who has escaped and is hiding out. He feeds and shelters the boys and then makes arrangements for some men who speak Ras' dialect to help him. He directs Jessie out of the forest and he is able to walk home.

THE SPUDDY

1. He kept the other dogs and seagulls from the boxes of fish.

2. At first she tried to give him away but when no one would take him, she just moved away and left the Spuddy to take care of himself.

3. He was dumb (unable to speak).

4. His mother deserted them so his father and he did many things together to fill the void. Also it was arranged for Andy to go to live in Gaymal with his Aunt Sarah and Uncle Ben whom he had never see before.

5. They have both been abandoned.

6. Andy sneaked some left-over food out of the house to give to the dog. When the Spuddy refused the offer of food, Andy cried. At this display of sadness, the dog laid a paw gently on the boy's neck.

7. He is saddened by the way his wife spends so much time away from home and away from him. Even when she is home she pays him little attention and offers no companionship.

8. Neither the Spuddy nor his bowl were allowed to remain. Andy rescued the bowl with the hope of feeding and caring for the Spuddy but Aunt Sarah would not allow it.

9. Andy had to make the Spuddy understand that they could be friends but that the Spuddy could not come to the house where Andy lived.

10. He sat down and would obey no more orders until he had been fed.

11. When winter came, the Spuddy got sick because his cave was cold and wet.

12. Jake was the captain.

13. Probably Jake was sorry for the rough way he had treated Andy, expecially when he learned of Andy's affliction and why he had come to Gaymal.

14. Since Andy would be starting school he would be away from the Spuddy all week. If the Spuddy were a ship's dog on the Silver Crest, he would have a warm, dry place to sleep all winter and Andy would get to see him on the weekends.

15. They thought the Spuddy was their mascot and brought the Silver Crest good luck.

16. By some unknown quality, the Spuddy was able to detect the presence of herring.

17. Possibly because of the Spuddy's companionship and his apparent need of Jake whose own wife and child displayed neither companionship or need of him.

18. Because the water was calm and at the same time there was a school holiday, Andy was able to go on his first fishing trip.

19. Andy honored Jake by showing him the drawings he had made.

20. He was probably returning to try to help his wounded skipper.

21. He was able to speak.

22. Andy tied the Spuddy to a boulder so that his body would be carried out to sea where the gulls could not ravage his dead body.

THAT WAS THEN, THIS IS NOW

CHAPTERS 1 - 3

1. A. Just for something to do.
   B. The hippies wouldn't fight back and that took the fun out of it.

2. The fact that he was punished for having a had a kind impulse.

3. Answers will vary.

CHAPTERS 4 - 7

1. A. The boys are growing up - getting their own identities rather than that of a gang.
   B. He feels the Socs have always been condescending to him.

2. A. Violence leads to greater violence.
   B. "Things happen, that's all there is to it."

3. Answers ill vary - mostly "aimless" and boring."

4. He cuts off her hair.

5. He was either so traumatized by the death of his parents or he has no emotional depth (is unfeeling).

CHAPTERS 8 - 11

1. He is sick of the violence causing more violence.

2. First answers will vary. Bryon assesses Mark as having no morals.

3. Answers will vary - Bryon's mother thinks he wants to punish Cathy for hating Mark.

4. Byron doesn't know what his motives were.

TEX

1. Tex is about fourteen, blonde with light eyes. He is fearless and easy-going. Mason (or Mace) is seventeen, plays basketball and is a good student. He wants to get a basketball scholarship and is trying to take care of himself and Tex. Johnny is short, red-headed and fourteen years old. His family has money; he is Tex's best friend.

2. Tex's father is riding in the rodeo circuit.

3. He sells their horses.

4. He had borrowed a car and when he took it back the police were waiting and he sat in a jail cell for a couple of hours. His father acted like he wasn't his kid anymore.

5. She died of pneumonia.

6. He and Mason have a terrible fight.

7. The fortune teller tells him he is a fourth-generation cowboy, has violence and sorrow in his past, tells him not to change, that he will stay and he will not get his horse back.

8. Tex gets drunk and then gets sick.

9. He rememberd a fight his folks had before his mother died and his mother walked out into the snow. He was too little to reach the door knob to try to stop her from going out.

10. Lem Peters is a friend of Mason's who got married and moved away. He has a new baby boy.

11. So Johnny won't lose face with the crowd.

12. He gets picked up for shoplifting because he unthinkingly puts a lure in his pocket. They let him go because he hasn't left the store.

13. He learns that he has an ulcer.

14. He is dealing in "grass" and "speed."

15. The hitchhiker pulls a gun and demands that they take him to the state line. Tex finally spins the car out in front of a highway patrol car. The man has escaped from prison and the police shoot him.

16. The father calls and promises to come home.

17. The horse has been well cared for and the people won't sell him back.

18. An opposing player purposely slams into Mace, injures his arm, and he is out of the game. He is their star and without him they lose by six points.

19. He can't be their father's son as the father was in prison during the time when he was born.

20. Lem is stoned on pot and takes Tex with him to one of his drug customers. Tex tries to leave and gets shot.

TIGER EYES

1. Davey feels alone and in pain from shoes that don't fit. By concentrating on these feelings she doesn't have to think about her father's death.

2. Davey is disappointed that the newspaper writes only the facts, not how it feels when her father is murdered.

3. Lenaya is a girlfriend from school; Jason, her little brother; Walter, her uncle; Bitsy is her aunt; Hugh is a boyfriend who worked for her father.

4. The school nurse thinks the fainting is caused by a number of things: First-Day-of-High-School Panic; growing up; drugs or drinking.

5. The doctor tells Davey she is hyperventilating because of all she has had to contend with.

6. Davey's mother decides to visit Bitsy and Walter in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

7. On the long drive from the airport to Walter and Bitsy's home, Davey is uneasy when she notices Walter's loaded gun in the back of the Blazer. She forces herself to relax and breathe normally so that she is able to enjoy the beautiful scenery, but she is still disturbed by Walter's erratic driving.

8. Project Y is the code name for building the atom bomb.

9. Jason gets a nose bleed from the high altitude.

10. Davey finally manages to get some time to herself when she borrows Bitsy's bicycle.

11. Davey's bicycle ride takes her to a canyon where she decides to do some climbing. Her wish to share the beauty of the experience with her father stirs her memories of him. As the realization that she'll never be with him again hits her, she calls out to him only to hear her voice come echoing back to her. Wolf hears her calling and thinks she is in trouble. They meet and he leads her out of the canyon.

12. The family learns that the store has been attacked again and so decides to stay longer.

13. Davey's mother is beginning to have headaches and to show signs of depression.

14. The interesting person Davey meets when she becomes a candy striper is Willie Ortiz, Wolf's father.

15. This phrase means, "When the lizards run."

16. Davey thinks Ned is a nerd, a creep.

17. The letters Davey writes to Wolf help her express the feelings and emotions she has been keeping inside herself.

18. The bag contains the blood-stained clothes Davey was wearing the night her father was killed.

19. By putting the clothes in the cave, Davey is recognizing that nothing can be done to change the facts. Her father is dead but from now on she is only going to remember the good about him.

20. At the end of the book, both Davey and her mother are ready to go on with their lives. Each realizes that although they both had to deal with the death in their own way, and although they are both afraid, they know it is time to go back home to Atlantic City.

UP A ROAD SLOWLY

1. It floated down and landed on the red hair of the only boy in the group and looked like a girl's hair-bow.

2. The girl says she know there was something terrible wrong inside the house, many people had been in the house, all with grave white faces and father "only sits and stares." Julie is still weak from the same sickness that had stricken her mother.

3. He is a youthful 55, an alcoholic and a pathological liar. He has blonde hair, blue eyes and walks "as if he heard an inner music that delighted him down to his heels." Aunt Cordelia was slender and erect with rich brown and gray hair coiled in braids about her head. She demanded obedience.

4. She believes no one else could do the work quite so well.

5. Aggie was a mistreated, undernourished and retarded girl who "stank to high heaven." She appoints Aggie their queen and tells her to eat in the middle of the circle of her subjects who are not allowed to look at her.

6. Laura has grown away from her and is no longer going to lie in bed and talk girl talk while they drift off to sleep.

7. He tells her to grow up and not try so hard to be Number One.

8. Her Aunt insists she must invite Aggie or have no party so she chooses not to have it.

9. Because she was cruel to her just before she got sick.

10. He was a young man who came to school during Aunt Cordelia's first year of teaching. He was her age though uneducated. She helped him learn enough to go on to one of the finest universities. He moves back with his sick wife.

11. The rural schools were being consolidated, her school house was sold and her students bused to town schools. She felt that she had taught her own way too long to work under the restrictions of the city schools.

12. Alicia begins changing the house and yard and Julie starts to feel that she doesn't belong anywhere.

13. She feels at home and familiar there among her own things and feels like a visitor at her father's with everything new.

14. Mrs. Eltwing loved gold and velvet and the first time she saw Uncle Haskell he was wearing a velvet smoking jacket and had bright blonde hair.

15. Because he wants her to help him pass English.

16. She said it was the moment of her greatest security and confidence. Love makes one a better person, a kinder, gentler one.

17. She tells him of her ambition to be a writer and he reads and criticizes her work.

18. inclement - R
penitence - S
pathological - B
scintillating - E
impeccable - H
pedestrian - C
incredulously - J
consternation - N
solicitous - G
truculent - O
intervened - K
manipulated - A
austerity - D
erudition - F
propitiated - I
impertinence - L
trepidation - M
equanimity - P
cynic - Q

1. He doesn't like school, his home is unattractive, his family is hard to take, he has a long police record and a record as a drug user which he is trying to live down.

2. He is very businesslike when he questions Keeny about the missed appointment; he can be very sarcastic when he knows he is not being told the whole truth; he will not bend the rules for anyone; he knows what Keeny wants and wants to help him.

3. It helps to sustain him in the middle of his troubles and may help to get him out of the rut he is in.

4. Keeny says he doesn't sniff glue, so her calling him a "glue-sniffer" shows that she doesn't trust him and will always think the worst of him.

5. The also want to believe the worst of him.

6. He thinks Keeny is a confirmed delinquent, but surprised Keeny has been associated with violence. He is interested in Keeny as a case because he sees a pattern in Keeny's behavior. He resents Keeny's thinking of himself as a Mexican-American and knows how bad his home is but refused to use that as an excuse for his delinquency.

7. A nalline test is used to detect narcotic addiction. A small amount of nalorphine hydrochloride is injected under the skin. In the addict it causes dilation of the pupils and all the symptons of withdrawal: sweating, yawning, nausea, muscular aching, etc.

8. She is kindhearted and likes young people, but drinks too much, evidently makes no judgments as to what is moral and immoral, and draws no distinction between what is legal and what is illegal.

9. He is brought back from his private world of illusion to the public world of reality. He can no longer pretend the cutout of Zapata is alive.

10. The Zapata has taken a hold on Keeny, has "got to him."

11. He laughs when he is serious about something. No, it is probably an extreme form of nervousness.

12. She is cheap, or at least she looks cheap.

13. Whenever someone makes her do something, she thinks that person hates her and is persecuting her.

14. He is actually jealous of Concha because Zapata seems more interested in her than in him.

15. He sees it is unplanned and thinks it is both dangerous and stupid. He does it anyway to keep the respect and good will of the other Aztecs.

16. He concludes that even though it seems to be on the level, that is just not possible.

17. They may be wrapped up in their own problems or they may be respecting his privacy or waiting for him to try to get to know them.

18. Andy not only doesn't seem to want to change or live up to the house rules, but also has what he considers good reasons for not doing so.

19. Of course not. He is trying to get the others to say that they do like him.

20. Keeny's father had told him all these things and they were stored in his subconscious mind so that he did not even know that they were there.

21. His teachers are trying to make him forget his identity as a Mexican. Yes: in assuming they would hurt his feelings if they were to refer to him as a Mexican, they are implying that he should feel ashamed of being a Mexican.

22. He "suggests" that Keeny should give himself up.

23. If Mr. Baker's analysis is correct, and Keeny probably thinks it is, then Keeny himself has been Zapata all along. Keeny has now shown that he is willing to take responsibility himself.

24. He decides that he can never live at home again because of his mother.

25. Not exactly; it is his idea to create hysteria, but he just happens to find the aspirin bottle which turns out to be the key. He improvises as he goes along.

26. It worked very well. Some people act as if they had really taken LSD and many become hysterical.

27. They are rather naive and don't know when someone is putting them on about drugs and sex.

28. Some tests may not be too accurate, especially if the person being tested has had a lot of experience with the test.

29. Mr. Weeden is evidently not a very good lawyer, and so he would have to let Keeny conduct the case as Keeny wishes.

30. She doesn't like him. Answers will vary, but it may be that Keeny reminds her of her dead husband, or his delinquent behavior takes up too much of her time or her neighbors' opinion of her is more important to her than anything else.

31. He staged the scene to show that he has always been judged guilty until proven innocent.

32. It offers "a chance to make his own decision."

33. All Keeny asks is a chance "to strike out or to make good."

WHERE THE RED FERN GROWS

1. A little Indian boy and girl were lost in a blizzard and had frozen to death. In the spring, when they were found, a beautiful red fern had grown up between their bodies. Wherever a red fern grew was a sacred spot.

2. He rescues an old hunting dog from a pack of fighting dogs.

3. He lived in a beautiful valley far back in the rugged Ozarks. The land was Cherokee land and it lay on a strip from the foothills to the banks of the Illinois River in northeastern Oklahoma. The land was rich, black and fertile.

4. The cat Samie keeps following him and repeatedly gets caught in the trap.

5. He catches and sells crayfish and vegetables, picks and sells huckleberries and traps and sells hides. It takes him two years to save $50.

6. He had found a magazine ad for the dogs there. He had asked God to help him get the pups, the fisherman had freely given him nickles and dimes and now he had found the names Dan and Ann on a tree.

7. Because once the coon wrapped his paws around something he would never let go.

8. He had named the tree "the big tree" because it was the giant of all the sycamores and now he had to cut it down.

9. He makes a scarecrow so the coon will think it is a man and he will be afraid to come down out of the tree.

10. Answers will vary - Billy is hardworking, determined and brave.

11. They return and spend the night watching to make sure the coon doesn't come down.

12. A breeze starts the limbs swaying but only in the big tree. It keeps blowing the tree until it snaps and falls.

13. Answers will vary - Dan is big, tough, friendly and persistent. Ann is more playful, delicate and sweet but smarter than Dan.

14. The old tree was hollow and he had climbed in a hole at the bottom and up the inside of the tree until he came out another hole fifteen feet up the tree.

15. He climbs up the same way and forces Dan back down the hole.

16. She tries to jump an ice-coated river and falls in. Old Dan tells Billy where she is. Billy has to wade into the icy water and is barely able to save her.

17. She tells him that God only answers prayers said from the heart and that you have to be sincere and believe in him.

18. The two mean Pritchard boys bet Billy that his hound dogs can't tree the "ghost coon." He puts up such a gallant fight that Billy can't kill him. Ruben Pritchard then attacks Billy. The dogs get into a fight with the Pritchards' Old Blue and Ruben tries to kill Dan with an ax and falls on it instead, killing himself.

19. He uses Grandpa's brush and comb and some butter to make her shine. She wins the contest.

20. Answers will vary - Billy finds that red fern has grown on the dogs' graves and he remembers the legend.

CHAPTER 1

1. Riff Lorton was the leader of the Jets.

2. To be a member of the Jets, one had to be male, white, willing to fight, loyal to the group, and capable of destruction.

3. Tony had given up leadership of the gang and no longer wished to participate in gang activities.

4. Tony disappointed Riff by leaving the Jets. Tony had helped Riff by showing him how to be a good leader.

5. Action didn't want the responsibility of leading the gang. He preferred to complain about Riff and keep Riff on his toes by complaining about Riff's leadership.

6. The tenants didn't like the Jets or the Puerto Ricans but were glad the Jets fought the Puerto Ricans rather than attack the long-time residents. The residents resented the arrival of the Puerto Ricans. The landlords like the Puerto Ricans because they could make more money on rent by subdividing apartments.

7. The policemen didn't particularly like the Puerto Ricans.

8. The officers felt they had thankless, dangerous jobs, but they felt they were "tough enough" to handle their jobs.

9. The Puerto Ricans left their country because they felt they could earn more money in New York City, have better living conditions and have more opportunities for their children.

10. Maria and Bernardo's family was very close. They cared about each other and tried to help each other.

11. Maria loved America and wanted to be accepted as an American.

12. Bernardo hated America and Americans because he had been treated unfairly and knew the whites didn't like him or want him in America. His feelings were evidenced by his idea to beat the Jets with iron copies of the Statue of Liberty.

13. This saying means a person doesn't want to be miserable alone; if one is unhappy he wants others to be unhappy, too. The Jets are miserable individuals and they don't want the Puerto Ricans to be any happier than they are.

14. This saying means family or blood bonds are stronger than bonds with others and that family loyalty should come before loyalty to strangers. Yes, this statement can apply to the Jets and Sharks. The two gangs demand loyalty to the group. However, one reason Tony gave for leaving the gang was that his mother was worried.

CHAPTERS 2 - 3

1. C
2. F
3. H & J
4. E
5. J
6. A
7. H
8. K

CHAPTER 4

1. The dances had failed because everyone was welcome and the two gangs did not want to mix socially.

2. Benowitz's experiences made him lose his positive view of the world. He began to think of the world as a grim place after the kids put him down and damaged his center.

3. Answers will vary.

4. Maria felt she was in love because she thought her heart might burst. She was also surprised because Tony didn't seem to be as her brother told her Anglos were.

5. Until this point, Chino seemed quiet and shy. However, when he saw Maria with Tony he became agitated and told Maria to stay away from Tony and Tony to stay away from Maria. Now Chino seemed more assertive.

6. Answers will vary.

7. Answers will vary.

CHAPTERS 5 - 6

1. The Jets acted as if they owned the place. They told the counterman what to do; the customers who were in the place when the Jets came in left. The Jets challenged the Sharks and were confident they could win.

2. Tony suggested the fight be with fists only - no guns or knives. Tony felt that was the only way to make the fight fair; also, not as many people could be hurt and no one would be killed. He wanted only one person from each gang to fight.

3. Tony went to the rumble to stop the fight. He intended to talk them out of fighting. Tony went at Maria's insistence.

4. Tony refused to line up with the Jets. Diesel and Bernardo were fighting when Tony arrived. Tony said, "Stop." At that point, Bernardo wanted to fight Tony and Tony refused.

5. Tony realized he should have let Bernardo and Diesel fight it out. Then, if Diesel had beaten Bernardo, Tony could have taken on Diesel to show Bernardo he wanted peace. If Bernardo had won, Tony could either shake hands or fight Bernardo if Bernardo wanted to fight. Then they could have shaken hands.

CHAPTERS 8, 9 and 10

1. At first, Maria refused to believe Tony had killed her brother. When she saw Tony she started hitting him and calling him "killer." Then she stopped and tried to comfort Tony and asked him to hold her. Her feelings went from anger to compassion.

2. Both - answers will vary.

3. Answers will vary.

4. The gang was angry. Baby-John blamed Tony for Riff's death and so did Diesel.

5. Later the gang "pulled together" and decided to look for Tony and protect him from the Sharks.

6. Maria felt Riff and Bernardo could only hate and kill and would eventually die. She felt Tony was different because he wanted to change and because he was capable of love.

7. Tony was the one gang member who was capable of changing things for the better.

8. Anita went to Doc's drug store where Tony was hiding to tell Tony that Maria wanted to meet in there.

9. The Jets tried to attack Anita. She told them to tell Tony that Chino shot Maria. She was angry with the Jets. She could have run away when Doc came or she could have told the truth.

10. This means if people go on hating and killing, life will not improve for anyone.

A WRINKLE IN TIME

1. A tesseract is "a wrinkle in time." It is the method by which the characters can travel through time to the fifth dimension.

2. Meg's father was a scientist working for the government which is probably why he was kidnapped.

3. Meg could be convinced that she was not inferior to others by showing her others also have problems. (various answers)

4. Meg had accidental things happen to her, but some things that happened to her were the result of her reckless or careless attitude.

5. The Dark Thing was a cold, cruel, evil and destructive force that characters in the story had to deal with.

6. Love and hate were involved with It because It was created by all the hate which people felt. Love was the only thing which could fight against and destroy It. Meg was able to change It by showing her love for her brother and that love broke him free from the hold of It.

7. Answers will vary.

8. The evil in the universe probably created the Black Thing. It was most likely a collection of all the bad and mean feelings which formed an almost indestructible being.

9. Calvin: tall, red-haired and emotional. He cared for Meg very much.
   Charles Wallace: short, blonde, wise and good. Meg's brother.
   Aunt Beast: very tall with tentacles and no eyes or nose. She smelled nice and was smart and wise.
   Happy Medium: happy and wore beautiful clothes. She became sad when sad things happened.
   Father: tall, brown hair, glasses and beard. He loved his children very much.
   Mrs. Whatsit: wore old clothing that didn't match. She was funny, young and eager to learn.
   Mrs. Who: always wore white, glasses. She was wise and spoke in quotes.

10. The five dimensions are: a line; a line squared flatly; a square made into a box; time; a tesseract.

11. Answers will vary.

12. Answers will vary.

13. tessered: wrinkled and transported through time and space.
    wheedled: convinced by flattery.
    scudded: move swiftly.
    materialize: to take shape or appear.
    frivoling: acting silly.
    gamboled: skipped.
    sadist: a cruel person.
    raucous: noisy.

Z FOR ZACHARIAH

1. Ann lived in a valley after a nuclear war had taken place. The area itself was not harmed, but all of the people including her family were now gone. Ann thought she was all alone and she had to depend upon herself for survival.

2. Ann has some farm animals - cows and chickens and a stream of fish. There is a well stocked general store. She cuts wood for fuel and heat and has found a good stream of water. She has to guess at the time and date using the sun.

3. Amish is a religious group that teaches separation from the world. Members are forbidden to go to war, swear oaths or hold public office.

4. Ann, of course, had fears of being alone and not being able to survive. She also feared things she didn't understand such as the smoke and traces of a person who turned out to be Mr. Loomis. Later she feared the sickness Mr. Loomis had and that it was making him try to kill her.

5. Ann starts writing in a composition book because she is forgetting when things happen and whether they really do happen.

6. Mr. Loomis was a scientist or chemist from Cornell University. He had been protected by his safe-suit, but he had recently taken a bath in some contaminated water and gotten the sickness. He had been wandering around looking for people and had ended up in Ann's valley.

7. The safe-suit is greenish plastic. It covers his head and there is a mask for his eyes and an air tank on his back. It is used to protect him from radiation.

8. He jumps in a stream he thinks is safe but is actually "dead." He spends about ten minutes bathing in the contaminated water.

9. A Geiger Counter measures amounts of radiation. Mr. Loomis checks the water and air for radiation.

10. A person becomes very ill, runs a high fever, becomes anemic (radiation destroys the molecules in cells), has no resistance to germs and infection and is susceptible to pneumonia, or even the mildest impurities in food and water. In a hospital they give blood transfusions and intraveneous feedings.

11. Ann's thoughts took her back to a Bible alphabet book she had. "A for Adam, Z for Zachariah." She thought that since Adam was the first man, Zachariah would be the last.

12. Edward worked in the lab with Mr. Loomis, Mr. Loomis apparently shot Edward to get the suit.

13. Mr. Loomis trains Faro to track Ann.

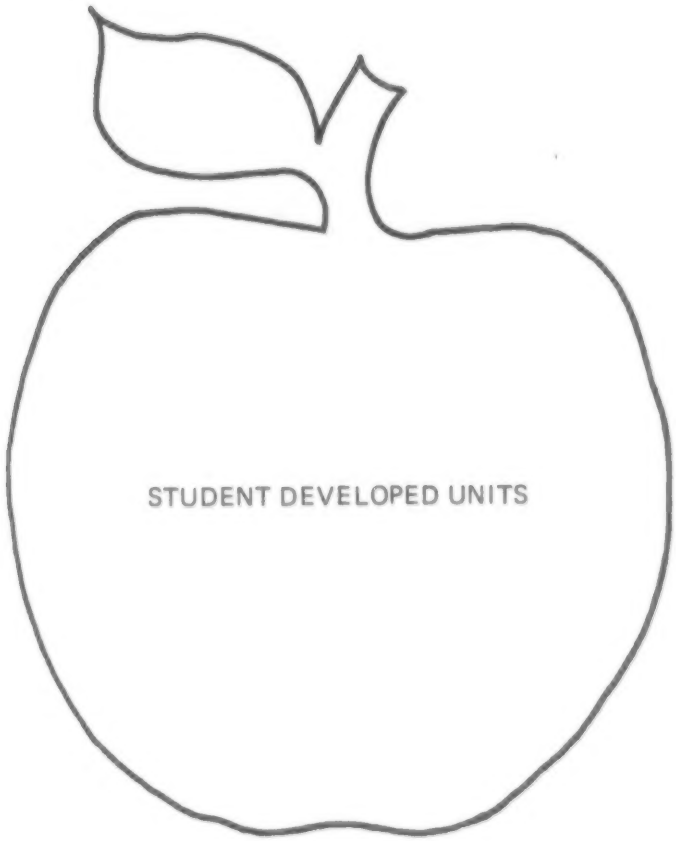
14. When Ann tried to kill Mr. Loomis, she caused Faro, the dog, to escape and follow her. Faro ran into the poisoned water and so, even though she didn't shoot Faro, Ann felt she had killed him.

15. Ann nurses Loomis back to health and even after he attacks her and she leaves, she brings him food. He puts locks on the store, takes the key for the tractor and finally shoots Ann in the ankle.

16. Ann writes Loomis a note telling him to meet her as she is tired of hiding. Then while he is gone she takes his wagon containing the safe-suit.

17. She convinces him that if he shoots her, he will really be alone. If she finds people she will tell them about the valley and they may come.

18. Answers will vary.



An effective method for ensuring that students have understood a book is to have them develop their own study questions and answers. We try to encourage them to ask questions that require a descriptive answer. The following are examples of study units developed by junior high school students.

BRIDGE TO TERABITHIA

1. Why does Jess go down to the cow field during the summer mornings?
2. How many sisters does Jess have? What are their names?
3. What was the name of the family who moved into the old Perkins place? What was the daughter's name?
4. What did Jess like to do better than anything else? Why wouldn't he tell anyone about it?
5. Who won the first running meet at school?
6. What was the name of the magic kingdom Jess and Leslie created?
7. How does Jess feel about Miss Edmunds?
8. What did Jess give Leslie for Christmas? What did they name him?
9. Who did Jess and Leslie get into Terabithia?
10. What was the name of the place where Jess and Leslie went to talk to the spirits?
11. Where did Jess go with Miss Edmunds in Chapter 10?
12. What happened to Leslie in Chapter 10? How did it happen?
13. What was Jess' first thought after he found out what had happened to Leslie?
14. In what way did Jess feel stranded after Leslie passed away?
15. What was the first thing Jess did when he went to Terabithia alone in Chapter 13?
17. How did Jess save May Belle?
18. How does Jess get into Terabithia now that the rope is broken?
19. Who is the new Terabithian queen?

THE CAY

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. In what city did Phillip live? On what island?
2. How would you feel if your mother wanted to move suddenly? How did Phillip feel?
3. How did Phillip feel toward Timothy when he woke up on the raft?
4. When Phillip fell into the water, what frightened Timothy so much?
5. What is langosta?
6. What is the name of the area around the cay that was so difficult to navigate?
7. What did Timothy make their hut out of?
8. Why was the "fire pile" so important?
9. Why couldn't they get the coconuts at first?
10. What did Timothy think was bad luck? What did Timothy do about it?
11. What disease did Timothy get?
12. When Phillip told Timothy how the island was created, where did he say lizards came from?
13. What was the signal that told them a bad storm was coming?
14. What did Timothy do with their water keg and tin box?
15. What sheltered Phillip from the storm?
16. Why did the storm become gentle?
17. After Timothy died, what attacked Phillip on the beach? Why?
18. What convinced Phillip not to fish for langosta?
19. Why did Phillip throw sea grape into the fire?
20. What caused Phillip to be blind? How did the doctors correct it?

DREAMLAND LAKE

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. What happened to Dreamland Park in the past?

2. After Brian and Flip enlarged the pictures of where the dead man was, what did they find behind the trees?

3. Brian and Flip encounter death many times in the story. Describe the things that happen to them.

4. Describe the setting of the book. How does it differ from the area where you live?

5. Describe the recurring nightmare that Brian kept having.

6. Why did the boys think that their swimming coach, Ralph Harvey, was such a hero?

7. Describe Elvan Helligrew's room.

8. When Flip first saw the snake, what kind did he think it was? What did he do to the snake?

9. Elvan gave a Nazi medal to each of the boys and a message. What did he tell them he had done?

10. What was the final tragedy which brought Flip and Brian's adventures to an end?

11. Write an essay which describes the friendship between Brian and Flip. Include the things which may have strained the relationship and why they did not remain friends.

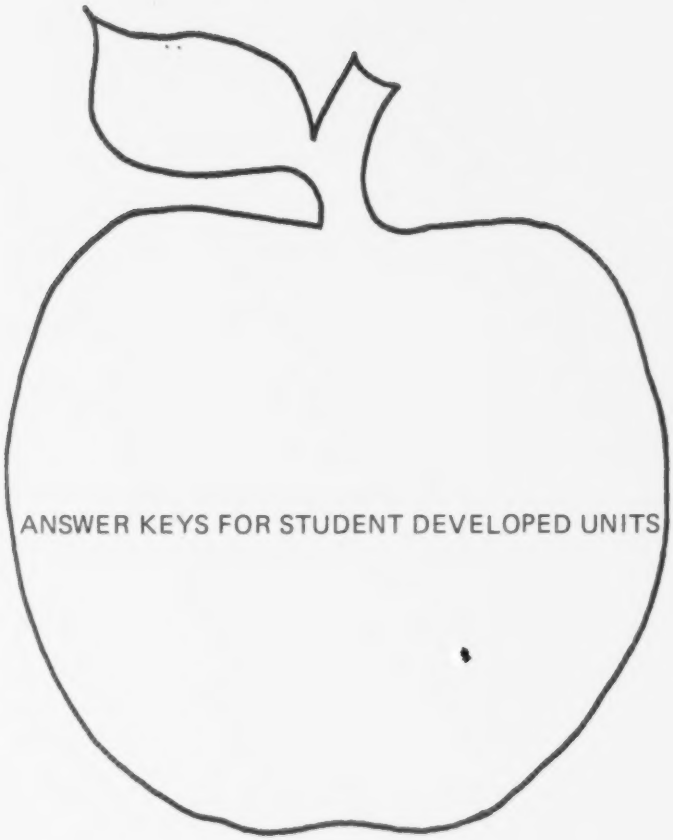
THE PIGMAN

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Name some of the crazy things John Conlan did at Franklin High School.
2. Name some of the bad habits John had.
3. What was Lorraine's mom's attitude toward Lorraine?
4. Where did Lorraine first meet John and what was John doing?
5. What was Mr. Pignati's address and under what title was Lorraine calling?
6. What was the name of Mr. Pignati's wife? What hobby did he have?
7. Every day Mr. Pignati went somewhere. Where did he go and why?
8. What did Lorraine and John do that made Mr. Pignati very upset?
9. Who got into a fight during the party? Who was victorious? What caused the fight?
10. When and where did Mr. Pignati die?

Additional questions from *A Teacher's Guide to Contemporary Teenage Fiction.*

1. Who tells the story of the Pigman?
2. What is so amusing about Miss King's calling John "a card" on page 21?
3. What does Mr. Pignati's calling Bobo "my best friend" show us? (page 58)
4. Why does Lorraine think of the Pigman with such fondness? (page 79)
5. Do you blame Mr. Pigman or Lorraine or John for Mr. Pignati's heart attack? (page 94)


ANSWER KEYS FOR STUDENT DEVELOPED UNITS

BRIDGE TO TERABITHIA

1. Jess goes down to the cow field in the summer mornings so he can practice running so that he can be the fastest runner in the fifth grade when school starts.

2. Jess had four sisters named Ellie, Brenda May Belle, and Joyce Ann.

3. The name of the family who moved into the old Perkins place was Burke. Their daughter's name was Leslie Burke.

4. The thing Jess liked to do better than anything else was to draw. He wouldn't tell anybody about it because he knew that they would laugh and make fun of him.

5. Leslie won the first running meet at school.

6. Terabithia was the name of the magic kingdom Jess and Leslie created.

7. Jess loved Miss Edmunds. He thought she was the most beatiful creature alive. He liked her because she recognized his talent for drawing. This was one of his "secrets."

8. Jess gave Leslie a puppy. They named him Prince Terrien.

9. Jess and Leslie got into Terabithia by swinging across a semi-dried up river with a rope.

10. The place where Jess and Leslie went to talk to the Spirits was the sacred grove.

11. In Chapter 10 Jess went to Washington to the Smithsonian and the Art Gallery with Miss Edmunds.

12. In Chapter 10 Leslie dies by drowning. It had been raining, and the river by Terabithia had overflowed. Leslie swung across and the rope broke. She fell, hit her head and drowned.

13. Jess' first thought after he found out what had happened to Leslie was, "NO!" He didn't want to believe what had happened.

14. After Leslie passed away, Jess felt stranded in the sense that Leslie had led him into a new world and then, before he was really at home, she left him alone in it.

15. In Chapter 13, the first thing Jess did when he went to Terabithia alone was to make a funeral wreath for the Queen.

16. The sign from the Spirits to Jess to approve the wreath was a bird, a cardinal, which flew down and cocked its head at the wreath.

17. Jess saved May Belle by helping her across the tree bridge after she became too frightened to move.

18. To get into Terabithia now that the rope was broken, Jess built a bridge.

19. May Belle is the new Terabithian Queen.

THE CAY

1. Phillip lived in Willenstad on the island of Curacao.

2. If my mother wanted to move, I probably wouldn't be too happy about it. I'd be upset and wouldn't want to leave my friends. First Phillip felt hollow inside and then angry.

3. At first he didn't like Timothy. He just thought he was black and ugly. Later on he felt a lot closer to Timothy.

4. There were sharks in the water.

5. Langosta is a native lobster.

6. The area is called the Devil's Mouth.

7. Dried palm fronds.

8. Because if any plane or ship came by they'd see the smoke and come rescue Phillip and Timothy.

9. Because Timothy was too old to climb a tree and Phillip wasn't ready to get them because he was blind.

10. Stew cat. He put stew cat on a raft and carved a wooden stew cat with nails in it to chase the bad spirits away.

11. Malaria.

12. He said a bird holding a mother lizard in its beak probably dropped it on the island.

13. The sea gave a loud crack.

14. He strapped them tightly to a tree.

15. Timothy's body.

16. Because the eye of the storm came over them.

17 Birds, because he was in their new nesting grounds.

18. When he was in the water a large moray eel bit him.

19. To make the smoke black so an airplane could see it.

20. When a piece of timber hit Phillip on the head it damaged some nerves. The doctors corrected it with three operations.

DREAMLAND LAKE

1. Dreamland Park had been an amusement park with a roller coaster which burned to the ground. The city then made a park with a lake and tennis courts there.

2. Flip and Brian found Elvan Helligrew hiding behind the trees spying on them.

3. Flip and Brian encountered death three times. The first was when they found the dead man in Dreamland Lake. The second time was when Brian was on a trip with his dad and some people's van turned over and both of them were dead. The last time they encountered death was when Elvan ran out on an old bridge, fell through and got his head caught and broke his neck.

4. The setting for the book is modern day in a normal community.

5. The nightmare started out with Flip and Brian walking through the woods on a path of weird green flashing lights. Brian was watching himself walk away and he'd yell, "Don't go in the woods, don't look!" Then he would be in his bed and he would hear scratching at the window and it would be Old Bones with his gold tooth shining.

6. Ralph Harvey was their hero because he was just out of high school but to them he was a total grownup without the usual annoying adult traits.

7. Elvan's room had no windows. When he turned on the light there was a Nazi flag directly in front of you. On the crates was a German helmut from World War II. On the walls hung pictures and medals. One of the pictures was of Hitler and his girlfriend.

8. When Flip first saw the snake he thought it was a cobra. He killed it by smashing it with a rock several times.

9. Elvan told Flip and Brian that he killed the man in Dreamland Lake. He said he did it with a knife. The old bum was coming after him so he did it in self defense.

10. Flip and Brian didn't believe Elvan's story and they told him he had no motive and no guts. They said he better beat it by the count of three. Elvan took off running and headed for the old bridge. Flip and Brian came running to tell him not to go any farther because the bridge wouldn't hold him but it was too late. Elvan had crashed through the boards and died. This brought their adventures to an end.

THE PIGMAN

1. Bathroom bomber, the supercolossal fruit roll and writing on desks.
2. Smoking, drinking, lying and swearing.
3. Lorraine's mom was always telling her that she wasn't pretty and to stay away from boys. All in all she had a bad attitude toward her daughter.
4. On the school bus, John was laughing.
5. 190 Howard Avenue. Lorraine pretended to be from the Howard Avenue Civic League.
6. Conchetta; collecting model pigs.
7. He went to the zoo to see a baboon named Bobo whom he liked very much.
8. They had a party and destroyed many valuable items of Mr. Pignati's including his late wife's dress.
9. John and Norton fought. John won. The fight was caused by Norton making fun of John.
10. He died after Bobo died in the monkey house at the zoo.

1. John writes all the odd-numbered chapters, Lorraine all the even-numbered ones.
2. He says it is a pathetic effort on the part of an older person to sound up-to-date and "with it" but the word is dead as slang.
3. He is terribly lonely for human companionship.
4. Because there is warmth and a sense of fun at his house and none at her own home.
5. Answers will vary, but it might be suggested that no one is to blame. All three forget the physical limitations put on him by his age.
6. He was conditioned to it as a child - all he could do for attention was drink beer.

RECOMMENDED READING LIST

TITLE	AUTHOR	PUBLISHER
The Acorn People	Jones	Bantam, 1976

A funny, tragic, intensely hopeful true story of handicapped children and how they turn their summer camp into a learning and growing experience.

Across Five Aprils	Hunt	Tempo Books, 1964

A moving story of the Civil War and one boy who grew up at home during that period. A Newbery Award winner.

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn	Twain	Bantam, 1965

Huck and Jim encounter life on the Mississippi in one of the great works of American Literature.

All Creatures Great and Small	Herriot	Bantam, 1972

The true adventures of a Yorkshire veterinarian treating his patients in the country. The author's warmth and wit make this delightful reading for all ages.

And Then There Were None	Christie	Pocket Books, 1939

Ten strangers meet on an Indian Island - the guests of a diabolical killer who has marked them as prisoners and as prey.

Anne Frank: Diary of a Young Girl		Pocket Books, 1952

A revealing, true story of the life of a group of Jews waiting in fear of discovery by the Nazis as recorded by a young school girl.

April Morning	Fast	Bantam, 1961

A young man's baptism of fire during the bloody Battle of Lexington, April 17, 1775.

Are You In The House Alone?	Peck	Dell, 1976

This well-written novel deals with rape in a realistic manner. Teacher discretion advised.

Are You There, God? It's Me, Margaret	Blume	Dell, 1970

This book captures the joys, fears and uncertainty that surround a young girl approaching adolescence.

The Arm of the Starfish	L'Engle	Dell, 1965

What is to be a quiet summer of work with a famous marine biologist becomes a time of international intrugue for teenager Adam Eddington.

The Beginning Place	LeGuin	Harper & Row, 1980

Two young people who cross over from everyday reality and meet in the magical village of Tembrea-brezi volunteer to take on and destroy the unknown malevolent force that is threatening the village with destruction.

Black Beauty	Sewell	Dell, 1958

This beloved classis is the story of a beautiful and spirited thoroughbred horse whose career ends when his knees are broken by a drunken groom. From then on his life is a succession of cruel misfortunes until the day when a wonderful stroke of luck brings him the happiness and contentment he has longed for.

Blackbriar	Sleator	Avon Mystery, 1972

A 15 year old orphan boy who lives with a school librarian moves to a mysterious old house in the country.

Black Hearts in Battersea	Aiken	Dell, 1964

Simon, a 15 year old orphan arrives in London and immediately becomes involved in a group scheming against good King James. This story has color and action and is good clean fun for all ages.

Blind Sunday	Evans	Scholastic Book Services, 1978

Uncertain of his love for the blind girl Lee, Jeff spends a day in her world of total blackness.

Blinded By the Light	Brancato	Bantam, 1978

Timely novel about a young man who joins a religious cult and his family's campaign to win him back.

The Book of Three	Alexander	Dell, 1964

The First of the five-volume Prydain Chronicle, drawn from Welsh legend and universal mythology. The fate of the peaceful kingdom of Prydain hangs in the balance as young Taran sets out to save his beloved land.

The Boy Who Could Make Himself Disappear	Platt	Dell, 1968

A touching story of a 12 year old boy whose cumulative emotional burdens finally cause a complete breakdown.

Bridge To Terabithia	Paterson	Avon-Camelot, 1972

This is a story of two youngsters, Jess and Leslie, who create an imaginary kingdom in the woods. Here they reign as king and queen and no enemy can defeat them until unexpected tragedy changes things forever. A Newbery Award winner.

Call of the Wild	London	Pendulum Press, 1905

Rugged outdoor story of the sled dog, Buck, who, mistreated by his master, breaks free to roam the Alaskan wilderness.

The Cat Ate My Gymsuit	Danziger	Dell, 1974

An enjoyable book for junior high school girls, it deals with teen concerns such as weight and social life problems.

A Cat Called Amnesia	Hildick	Pocket Books, 1976

A magnificient stray cat draws the Bleeker family into a strange and baffling mystery.

The Cat in the Mirror	Stolz	Dell, 1975

A fantasy about the transition of a young girl from New York to the ancient lifestyle of Egypt.

Catch a Killer	Woods	Harper & Row, 1972

From the beginning scene (where Andrew and his mother have an argument all teenages will identify with) this is a suspenseful book which holds the attention of the reader.

The Cay	Taylor	Avon Books, 1969

This story of racial intolerance is about a blinded white boy and a black man who are stranded together during wartime, on a coral island.

Ceremony of Innocence	Forman	Dell, 1970

The true story of Hans and Sophie Scholl, brother and sister idealists who produced anti-Nazi pamphlets and were guillotined for following their consciences.

A Child Is Missing	Paul	Berkley, 1978

A fictional sequel to the Lindberg kidnapping with the son of the convicted kidnapper plotting revenge - this time on the famous family's grandson. Fast moving and suitable for all ages.

Child of the Owl	Yep	Dell, 1977

When Casey's dad is hospitalized, she must go to live with her grandmother, Paw-Paw. Paw-Paw is Chinese and lives in San Francisco's Chinatown. This is a tender story of how Casey discovers her Chinese heritage.

Chloris and the Creeps	Platt	Dell, 1973

Chloris - in her violent hatred of the "creeps," her mother's dates - and her rejection of her new stepfather in favor of an idealized memory of her dead (suicide) father - is totally believable.

Choose Your Own Adventure Series	Packard, et al	Bantam, 1979, 1980

A fantasy-adventure series with a unique twist. You're the hero of the story. Choose from forty possible endings.

The Chronicles of Narnia	Lewis	Collier Books, 1950

The Lion, The Witch and the Wardrobe
Horse and His Boy
Last Battle
Magician's Nephew
Prince Caspian
Silver Chair
Voyage of the Dawn Trader

The Contender	Lipstye	Bantam, 1967

Tells the story of a young man who is training to be a professional prizefighter.

The Dangling Witness	Bennett	Dell, 1974

A good book for mystery fans, both at the junior and senior high school levels.

Danny, Champion of the World	Dahl	Bantam, 1975

Tells the story of the relationship between a 10 year old boy and his father and the father's desire to poach pheasants from a wealthy neighbor. Recommended for age 10 and up.

A Day No Pigs Would Die	Peck	Dell, 1972

The story of a 13 year old Vermont farm boy, his love for his father and his coming to manhood.

Dear Bill, Remember Me?	Mazer	Dell, 1976

The book contains eight short stories about eight young women. Each story deals with a different subject including acceptance of reality, first date, acceptance of death.

Death Be Not Proud - A Memoir	Gunther	Perennial Library, 1949

Johnny Gunther was 17 when he died of a brain tumor. This is a moving memoir by a father of a brave, intelligent and spirited boy.

Deathwatch	White	Dell, 1972

While hunting bighorn sheep in the desert, Madec accidentally kills an old, unidentified prospector. Afraid to face a small-town jury, he conceives a diabolical and nearly flawless scheme: to blame Ben, his young guide, for the shooting and to make sure that Ben never leaves the desert alive. The setting is a Southwestern desert.

Dibs In Search of Self	Axline	Ballantine, 1964

The true story of an emotionally lost child who finds his way back to reality.

Dinky Hocker Shoots Smack	Kerr	Dell, 1972

Not a story about drug addiction, as the title might suggest; the book is about a girl, Dinky, whose only "vice" is eating too much. Her parents' "vice" is their apparent unconcern for Dinky and her problems.

The Disappearance	Guy	Dell, 1979

After a "respectable" family befriends a Harlem street kid who has been acquitted of murder, their youngest daughter disappears. Good suspense.

Dog Days of Arthur Cane	Bethancort	Bantam, 1976

A 16 year old boy goes to bed and wakes up a homeless mongrel, fighting to stay one step ahead of the dogcatcher, searching desperately for a friend. Funny, warm and honest.

The Dollar Man	Mazer	Dell, 1974

A novel which deals with the themes of fantasy versus truth, head knowledge versus heart knowledge as a young man copes with his illegitimacy, old and new friends and school problems.

Dragonwings	Yep	Harper & Row, 1976

Beautiful story of Moon Shadow and his father Windrider, a Chinese immigrant who made a flying machine in 1909. Newbery Award winner.

Dreamland Lake	Peck	Avon, 1977

Death, maturity and the ending of friendship are the subjects of this shocking novel in which two boys discover a dead body in the woods.

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde	Stevenson	Bantam, 1967

The eminent scientist, Dr. Jekyll, conducts stranges experiments behind the locked doors of his laboratory. What is the connection to the loathsome monster, Mr. Hyde?

Duncton Wood	Horwood	Ballantine, 1980

A community of moles in a forest near Oxford faces a bleak and evil-laden future unless two of their number, young Bracken and his mate Rebecca, can revive the ancient beliefs and traditions linked to the great stone.

Durango Street	Bonham	Scholastic, 1972

A hauntingly realistic novel about gangleader Rufus Henry. Rufus, parolled from reform school, joins his family in a new home in a notorious slum known as The Flats. This story concerns Rufus' attempt to survive and conquer his new, hostile environment; it will give readers an insight into the problems of a youngster whose growth is stunted by poverty, ignorance and violence.

Escape From Nowhere	Eyerly	Berkley, 1969

A lonely young girl with a father too busy making money and a mother who drinks turns to a boy who is a drug pusher.

The Eyes of the Amaryllis	Babbit	Bantam, 1977

A seafaring tale set in the 1800's, for the adolescent reader. Good for reading aloud.

Family	Donovan	Dell, 1976

Sasha, the narrator, is an ape who has spent his entire life in various experimental institutions. Convinced that the humans are engaged in an atrocious experiment, Sasha and several of the other apes escape from the laboratory and begin a life of freedom.

Fahrenheit 451	Bradbury	Ballantine, 1950

Set in the not too distant future, the book tells of how the government controls and exploits the people through subliminal advertising. In this story, the government did not force the people to give up reading and intellectual stimulation; instead public indifference laid the foundation for government control.

Farewell to Manzanar	Houston	Bantam, 1973

The touching true story of a Japanese-American family's four years at Manzanar Internment Camp during World War II.

Fifteen	Cleary	Dell, 1956

Jan Purdy is a fifteen year old girl who longs to have a boyfriend who is sixteen and drives a car. The book centers around her adventures and feelings when she does find a boy who fits her qualifications. This is a light romance written in a 50-ish style.

A Figure of Speech	Mazer	Dell, 1973

A poignant and timely novel dealing with the plight of the elderly in our society.

First Step	Snyder	Signet, 1975

Cindy was allowing her mother's drinking to ruin her life until she was ready to take the all-important first step to help herself.

The Flight of the White Wolf	Ellis	Scholastic, 1970

A young boy must lead his pet wolf Gray to the great forests of the north as men are searching for the wolf to kill him.

Francesca, Baby	Oppenheimer	Scholastic, 1976

This novel tells the story of a teenage girl trying to cope with an alcoholic parent.

Freaky Friday	Rodgers	Perennial Library, 1972

Annable Andrews is 13. Her mother Ellen is 35. Annabel is messy, doing poorly in school, mean to a 6 year old brother. Her mother switches "bodies" with Annabel and she wakes up her mother and vice versa. A well written, zany tale.

Friends	Smith	Dell, 1978

A new episode in the story of "James at Fifteen," the book tells of James' attempts to adjust to a new school and find friends. The story is funny, contemporary, and rich in dialogue.

From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler	Konigsburg	Dell, 1967

Claudia and her brother Jamie run away from home and take up residence in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. A Newbery Award winner.

The Ghost Ship	Verdick	Zerox, 1976

A Pal Paperback book of exciting short stories. Good for oral reading.

Ghosts I Have Been	Peck	Dell, 1977

The thoroughly engrossing story of Blossom Culp, whose gift of "second sight" propels her into strange adventures, both physical and spiritual.

Go Ask Alice	Anonymous	Avon, 1971

The diary of a young girl who becomes addicted to drugs and eventually dies of an overdose. Teacher discretion recommended.

Great Expectations	Dickens	Pocket Books, 1963

A dramatic, suspenseful plot which describes the adventures of young Pip, who leaves his rural surroundings to use his inheritance to acquire the polish of big city life.

Growing Anyway Up	Heide	Bantam, 1976

Tells the story of a young girl coping with a number of "growing up" problems and adolescent fears.

Heads You Win, Tails I Lose	Holland	Dell, 1973

Overweight and trapped between feuding parents, 15 year old Melissa turns to "speed" but friends come to her rescue.

The Hiding Place	ten Boom	Bantam, 1971

True story of two sisters sent to a Nazi concentration camp for helping Jews and how they survived.

Hitchhike	Holland	Dell, 1977

A 16 year old girl's ideas about life, adults and the world at large are changed radically when a hitchhiking journey turns into a nightmare.

The Hobbit	Tolkien	Ballantine, 1937

A delightful fantasy which takes place in the imaginary "Middle-earth" and which describes the adventures of a little creature called a hobbit. This book is followed by the Lord Of The Rings trilogy.

The Hound of the Baskervilles	Doyle	Dell, 1959

In Sherlock Holmes' most renowned case, Henry Baskerville finds himself threatened by the avenging hound of an ancient family curse.

The House of Dies Drear	Hamilton	Dell, 1968

An absorbing mystery enriched with perceptive insights into the significance of certain aspects of black American heritage.

I Am The Cheese	Cormier	Dell, 1977

A horrifying tale of government corruption, espionage and counter-espionage told by an innocent young victim.

I Know What You Did Last Summer	Duncan	Arch ,1973

Well written, suspenseful, realistic account of accepting responsibility for your actions as well as questioning the judgements of your peers.

If I Love You, Am I Trapped Forever?	Kerr	Dell, 1973

When newcomer Duncan Stein, nicknamed "Doomed" for his general unattractiveness, wins Alan's girl, Alan turns for consolation to Doomed's beautiful, sympathetic mother until she leaves town with the football coach. Alan emerges sadder, wiser and more caring.

If You Could See What I Hear	Sullivan & Gill	New American Library, 1975

The autobiography of Tom Sullivan, a brilliant young man who was blinded shortly after birth. This book speaks of courage and optimism. It is a celebration of living life to the fullest.

Incident at Hawk's Hill	Eckert	Dell, 1971

Six year old Ben becomes lost and during a storm takes refuge in a badger's tunnel. They become friends. This is based on an actual incident. Good for all ages. Newbery Award winner.

The Incredible Journey	Burnford	Bantam, 1960

The courageous, heartwarming story of three house pets who face the dangers of the Canadian wilderness in order to make their way to the family they love.

Island of the Blue Dolphins	O'Dell	Dell, 1960

This is the unusual and authentic story of an Indian girl, Karana, isolated for eighteen years on an island far off the coast of California.

Is That You, Miss Blue?	Kerr	Dell, 1975

A funny, well-written book that will appeal to high school girls, the story takes place in a girls' boarding school and revolves around the rather eccentric Miss Blue.

It's Not The End Of the World	Blume	Dell, 1975

Karen has plans for reconciliation, but her parents seem adamant about getting a divorce.

Johnny Tremain	Forbes	Dell, 1943

Set in Boston in 1775, it follows the young apprentice from a tragic accident in the silversmith's shop to his dramatic involvement as a patriot in the exciting days just before the American Revolution.

Leap Before You Look	Stolz	Dell, 1972

A young girl, Jimmie, must learn to cope with her parents' sudden and unexpected divorce.

The Light in the Forest	Richter	Bantam, 1953

The story of a four year old white boy adopted into an Indian warrior tribe.

Listen For The Fig Tree	Mathis	Avon, 1974

A very real book, dramatic, but not melodramatic. Well-written, it is the story of a black girl learning to cope with a handicap as well as an alcoholic mother.

Little Britches	Moody	Bantam, 1962

A young boy grows to manhood in the wilds of Colorado.

The Long Black Coat	Bennett	Dell, 1973

A mystery about an innocent boy and his crooked older brother involved in a smuggling plot.

The Lottery Rose	Hunt	Tempo Books, 1976

Georgie Burgess is a battered child whose name is selected in a lottery and his prize is a small rose. This is the one thing of beauty he has known and he begins to rebuild his life.

Love Is a Missing Person	Kerr	Dell, 1975

A contemporary story which deals with the relationship between a young girl and her rather off-beat older sister.

Lovey - A Very Special Child	McCracken	Signet, 1976

The true story of an emotionally disturbed child and the remarkable teacher who freed her from fear and loneliness.

M. C. Higgins The Great	Hamilton	Dell, 1974

Thirteen year old Mayo hopes to escape Appalachian poverty when his Mama is offered a recording contract. A Newbery Award winner.

The Meat in the Sandwich	Bach	Dell, 1975

Mike dreamed of being a star athlete like his professional hockey hero, Bobby Orr. But with an older sister and a younger sister to cramp his style. he felt caught in the dull middle - or just left out.

Me and Mrs. Stenner	Hunter	Dell, 1976

Eleven year old Abby O'Neill relates her experiences of adjusting to her parents' divorce and her mother's immediate remarriage to Mr. Stenner.

The Mimosa Tree	Cleaver	Signet, 1970

Fourteen year old Marvella, her blind father, and her family move from the hills of North Carolina to Chicago. When Marvella's father asks her what the view outside of their apartment window is, she doesn't have the heart to tell him that it's a brick wall with garbage below. Instead, she tells him that there are fir trees and a lovely mimosa tree behind a white fence.

A Mirror For Witches	Forbes	Dell, 1928

This stunning psychological novel reveals the terror and temptation at the core of every witch hunt. A magic reflection of New England's past.

Mom, The Wolf Man and Me	Klein	Avon, 1972

Brett Levin is an eleven year old girl without a father. Her mother was never married. The story is of her feelings about her mom, friends , family and her reaction to her mother's marriage to the"wolf-man." Children's ideas about sex are brought out.

The Monday Horses	Doty	Pocket Books, 1978

Cassie Thorne's beloved horse Toby steps on a bottle and is badly injured. During his convalesence Cass becomes involved in training and showing prize ponies.

The Moonflower	Whitney	Fawcett, 1958

This romantic and suspenseful novel offers a good look at Japan and her people.

My Darling, My Hamburger	Zindel	Bantam, 1969

Four teenagers seeking acceptance and caught between a fear of and a desire for intimacy. Teacher discretion recommended.

Noah's Castle	Townsend	Dell, 1975

A chilling picture of a nation's struggle to survive in economic collapse and a family that must question the means by which it intends to survive.

Nobody Has To be A Kid Forever	Coleman	Archway, 1976

Deals with issues faced by a child in a broken family and in the midst of transition. Told humorously in diary form.

No Promises in the Wind	Hunt	Tempo Books, 1970

Two young brothers leave home during the Depression. They find tragedy in the death of a friend and learn that there is good and evil in people.

Old Yeller	Gibson	Harper & Row, 1956

A thousand adventures of a boy and his dog in the wilderness. A Newbery Award winner.

The Once and Future King	White	Berkley, 1939

The magical epic of King Arthur and his shining Camelot - romance, wizardry and war.

Out Of Love	Wolitzer	Bantam, 1976

Fourteen year old Teddy Hecht dreams of having her father, who has left the home, return to what it "used to be like" before he divorced her mother. A good look at a young person's feeling about divorce and the breaking up of a family.

The Outsiders	Hinton	Dell, 1967

A book of gangs and brothers taking care of each other because they have no parents.

Pardon Me, You're Stepping on my Eyeball	Zindel	Bantam, 1976

This is a humorous-tragic tale of teenage problems, involving two misfit 15 year olds. Teacher discretion recommended.

The Phantom Tollbooth	Juster	Random House, 1961

Wise and witty fantasy as a boy travels through time and space to The Lands Beyond.

The Pigman	Zindel	Dell, 1968

A tragic death shakes two teenagers out of their unreal world.

The Pinballs	Byars	Harper & Row, 1977

The story of three kids in a foster home, their experiences and the development of their self-respect.

The Pistachio Prescription	Danziger	Delacorte, 1978

Thirteen year old Cassie is a non-entity in a family of achievers. Explosive conditions arise at home when she runs for class president.

A Portrait of Jennie	Nathan	Dell, 1939

A delicate, bittersweet fantasy about a poor, friendless artist and the mystical experience he has when he meets Jennie, a young girl who changes his life.

The Plant People	Carlson	Dell, 1977

A fog with strange dancing lights settles over the town of Cactus, Nevada. One by one, people change into plant-like creatures and, finally, into actual plants.

The Princess Bride	Goldman	Ballantine, 1973

A satire of all adventure stories ever written.

P. S., Write Soon	Rodowsky	Dell, 1978

Physically handicapped and discontent, Tanner Mary McClean invents a life of happy events in letters to her pen pal. Eventually Tanner must confront her lies and accept things as they are.

Rascal	North	Avon, 1963

A delightful story of a young boy and a pet raccoon. A Newbery Award winner.

The Red Pony	Steinbeck	Bantam, 1937

This is the story of a young boy, his dreams and the colt that was the focus of all those dreams.

Representing Super Doll	Peck	Avon, 1974

This novel deal with learning to understand one's uniqueness and the need to be one's own self.

Richie	Thompson	Bantam, 1973

True story of a drug-crazed son, a devoted but angry father, a confrontation ending in death.

Roll of Thunder Hear My Cry	Taylor	Bantam, 1976

A novel about prejudice and how to deal with it. This book is recommended for those students who need to understand prejudice and how to get along with others. A Newbery Award winner.

Rumblefish	Hinton	Dell, 1975

A story about a young man's hero worship of his brother and how he must learn to rely on himself instead of the brother.

Saturday, the Twelfth of October	Mazer	Dell, 1975

A science fiction story about a girl transferred back to the present after having lived for a year with cave people from an earlier age.

The Secret Garden	Burnett	Dell, 1911

Mary moves to a huge estate with its master and his ailing son, the servants and a secret garden. A classic for all ages.

Seventeenth Summer	Daly	Archway, 1942

A simple but eloquent story of how youth in love really feels - how it felt yesterday and how it feels today.

Shane	Schaefer	Bantam, 1949

A mysterious drifting gunman helps the homesteaders break the power of the Wyoming cattlemen.

Sing Down The Moon	O'Dell	Dell 1970

A young Navajo girl in the 1800's tells of the boy she plans to marry and what it is like to be uprooted from the life they know. A Newbery Award winner.

The Slave Dancer	Fox	Dell, 1973

A compelling view of slavery as seen through the eyes of a young white boy who is shanghaied on a slave ship and forced to make music for its cargo. A Newbery Award winner.

Something Left To Lose	Brancato	Bantam, 1976

Novel about three close girlfriends in which one girl learns that her "doormat" qualities have not helped her friends or herself.

Sounder	Armstrong	Harper & Row, 1969

Wrongly accused, an innocent black man and his son are saved from pursuers by the loyal and tenacious hound, Sounder. A Newbery Award winner.

The Spuddy	Beckwith	Dell, 1974

The story of a mute boy and his relationship with a stray dog.

Starring Sally J. Friedman as Herself	Blume	Dell, 1977

A hyper-imaginative girl fantasized about being a movie star.

Sticks and Stones	Hall	Dell, 1972

A novel which deals with the problems encountered by a sensitive young man who is accused of being a homosexual. Teacher discretion recommended.

Summer of Fear	Duncan	Dell, 1976

Only Rachel and her dog are suspicious that comely cousin Julia is not what she seems. A young girl comes to live with her and and uncle after her parents are killed. She is charming on the surface but evil underneath and makes life miserable for her "cousin" Rachel.

Summer of My German Soldier	Greene	Bantam, 1973

A dangerous friendship develops between a young Jewish girl and a German soldier during World War II, when patriotic feeling is running high.

Summer of the Monkeys	Rawls	Dell, 1976

Fourteen year old Jay Berry Lee and his dog Rowdy spend a crazy summer catching 29 monkeys that have escaped from the circus.

The Summer People	Townsend	Avon, 1972

The time is the summer of 1939 at an English seaside village. There, three families are spending their last holiday before the international storm that will soon disrupt their way of life.

Teacup Full of Roses	Mathis	Avon, 1972

While three black brothers share the same home, family and environment, this book illustrates how different their lives and dreams and needs can be.

Tex	Hinton	Dell, 1979

The hurtful truth about his drifter father heals a rift between bike and bronc-happy Tex and his ambitious but burdened brother.

That Was Then, This Is Now	Hinton	Dell, 1971

Bryon discovers his best friend Mark is a drug pusher and must face a decision that might destroy their friendship.

Tiger Eyes	Blume	Dell, 1981

Grief and the adjustment to death are handled every effectively in this book as a young girl rebuilds her world after the murder of her father.

Tomboy	Klein	Pocket Books, 1974

This is a light-hearted, fun story about a young girl and her experiences as she begins to mature.

Transport	Degens	Dell, 1974

A thirteen year old girl is sent alone across Germany in a packed transport train. This is not a very pleasant ride, but it is a well-written documentation of the aftermath of war.

Tuck Everlasting	Babbit	BAntam, 1975

Mysterious story of the Tuck family - how they drink from a magical spring and suffer the pangs of eternal youth.

Tuned Out	Wojciechowska	Dell, 1968

A novel about two brothers. The younger boy worships his college-age brother, who has become involved with drugs.

The 290	O'Dell	Dell, 1976

The Confederate raider was the terror of the seas and the Yankees were determined to sink her.

Up A Road Slowly	Hunt	Grosset & Dunlap, 1966

A tender, revealing story of a girl's growing up years. A Newbery Award winner.

The Upstairs Room	Reiss	Bantam, 1972

The story of a young Jewish girl, hunted by the Nazis, who takes refuge with a Gentile family in wartime Holland. A Newbery Award winner.

Very Far Away From Anything Else	LeGuin	Bantam, 1976

This is an unusual love story about two talented an unconventional teenagers, Owen and Natalie, and their struggle to realize their own special dreams.

Viva Chicano	Bonham	Dell, 1970

When Keeny Duran's father was alive he taught his son Mexican pride. But now his life is filled with gangs, street fights and trouble.

Walk Gently This Good Earth	Craven	Dell, 1977

This charming story of the Westcott family takes them from pre-depression times, from the Pacific Northwest to Montana.

Watership Down	Adams	Avon, 1972

A tale of exile and survival, of heroism and leadership as a group of adventurous rabbits desert their doomed city and venture forth in a quest for a new home.

West Side Story — Shulman — Pocket Books, 1967

This is a novelization of the Broadway musical and a good story for teenagers. It has gang fights and romance. Can be used as a comparison to Romeo and Juliet.

Westing Game — Raskin — Avon, 1978

Sixteen game players, heirs to Sand Westing's fabulous fortune, are all suspected of his murder. This is part mystery, part play-along game and part do-it yourself puzzle. A Newbery Award winner.

Where the Red Fern Grows — Rawls — Bantam, 1961

A simply written, moving story of the love between a young boy and his two dogs.

The Wind in the Willows — Grahame — Dell, 1969

Mole and Badger love their friend Toad until he becomes involved in crime. Their stories are told in a setting of exquisite beauty.

The Witch of Blackbird Pond — Speare — Dell, 1958

A novel of suspence and romance, the book deals with charges of witchcraft in New England in the 1800's. A Newbery Award Winner.

The Wizard of Earthsea — LeGuin — Bantam, 1968

The first of a trilogy (but can stand alone), it deals with self-discovery, coming of age in a fantasy setting. It is a tale of wazards, dragons, and shadows played out in Earthsea.

The Wonderful Story of Henry Sugar and Six More — Dahl — Bantam, 1945

Seven entrancing fantasies from the author of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory.

Wrapped for Eternity, the Story of the Egyptian Mummy — Pace — Dell, 1974

A fascinating look at Egyptian mummies and the science of exploration through which modern investigators have learned about them.

Wrinkle in Time — L'Engle — Dell, 1962

A delightful "escapist" fantasy about three children who set out to help find one's father, who is trapped in a "wrinkle in time."

You Are The Rain — Knudson — Dell, 1974

A group of girls go into the Florida everglades on a campout. One girl is picked on by everyone because she is a dreamer and a poet. This girl, June, and another girl, Crash, get lost just before a hurricane strikes. Crash is brash and strong but it is June who sees them through their ordeal.

You Would If You Loved Me — Stirling — Avon, 1969

This novel deals with the problems encountered by a girl whose popular boyfriend pressures her to "prove" her love. Good discussion of both the boy's and the girl's viewpoint. Teacher discretion recommended.

The Young Unicorns	L'Engle	Dell, 1968

A sinister youth gang has a mysterious plot to destroy an ex-member and the blind musician he now tutors.

Z For Zachariah	O'Brien	Dell, 1974

This is a chilling realistic story of survival after an atomic holocaust. The theme involves the will to survive against seemingly insurmountable odds.

Zanballer	Knudson	Dell, 1972

The book is an expose of the discrepancies between male and female athletic programs and equipment. It is an entertaining story, but not a classic.

Zia	O'Dell	Dell, 1976

This sequel to Island of the Blue Dolphins tells the story of a young Indian girl caught between two worlds - the world of her mother's tribal past and the strange present world of a mission.

Resources

The Great Paperback Book Contest, Vicki Tyler, editor; Scholastic Magazine, c. 1980

Hooked On Books - Program and Proof, Daniel N. Fader, Elton B. McNeil; Berkley Medallion Books, c. 1966.

Journal of Reading, February, 1983, "Revelant Reading for Adolescents: Literature on Divorce," by Evelyn Winfield, pp. 408 - 411.

Scrip and Scrippage, Office of the Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools, c. 1976.

A Teacher's Guide to Contemporary Teenage Fiction, Stuart Benedict, Dell, 1973.

Teaching Literature Today, Charles R. Duke; J. Weston Walch, 1979.